THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1943 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 71

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Antisub Patrol Extended; Martial Law in Holland; N. E. Absenteeism High

The World's Day—February 18, 1943

Washington: Antisubmarine Operations Extended

The Antisubmarine Command of the Air Forces, set up originally to take over coastal patrol duties, now has extended its operations over the entire Atlantic ocean, Secretary of War Stimson said.

Frequent War Department changes in specifications were cited by Hugh Fulton, counsel of the Senate War Investigating Committee as being partly responsible for failure of the Willow Run bomber plant to attain a greater production rate.

Secretary of the Navy Knox informed the House Naval Committee that he had ordered Walter Winchell, newspaper columnist and radio commentator and a lieutenant commander in the Naval Reserve, placed on inactive duty.

Secretary of War Stimson, announcing the establishment of a new WAAC training center at Fort Devens, Mass., said the value of the Waacs to the Army was demonstrated by present plans to expand the organization as quickly as possible to its authorized total strength of 150,000.

The Office of Price Administration suspended the sale of canned fish and canned meat. Sales will probably be permitted again when meat rationing begins, expected March 28.

The House Ways and Means Committee has taken no cognizance of President Roosevelt's request for a wartime super-tax on salaries, Chairman Doughton (D) of North Carolina said. Apparently the Committee will stand on its approval of a bill to peg salaries above $25,000 at their pre-Pearl Harbor levels.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, told a Senate Agriculture subcommittee he believed it would be possible to maintain 11,000,000 men in the armed services without disturbing 1,500,000 physically qualified men of draft age on the farms.

President Roosevelt nominated James V. Allred, former Governor of Texas, to be a judge of the Fifth United States Circuit Court, and named Curtis L. Waller of Florida to another judgeship in the Fifth Circuit. Kildroy P. Aldrich of Alhambra, Ill., was nominated to be First Assistant Postmaster General.

John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, advised the Appalachian operators of his willingness to advance the opening of bituminous coal wage negotiations to March 10, from the contractual date of March 14. Secretary Ickes had suggested Feb. 22.

The House in passing a $2,616,972,913 appropriation bill for so-called "independent offices" of the Government omitted funds for the National Resources Planning Board desired by President Roosevelt.

In Europe: Police Martial Law in Netherlands

Police martial law for the Netherlands, with suspension of civil law, was decreed by the Nazi Commissioner. The decree, which followed attacks on leading Dutch collaborationists, provides for "police courts-martial" and Nazi representatives empowered to impose the capital penalty, the Netherlands News Agency Aneta reported.

President Ryti of Finland called representatives of Parliamentary blocs for conferences on forming his cabinet, an indication that it will be named before he is inaugurated for another term March 1.

The Vatican denied categorically a published report that Pope Pius had consented to receive a Soviet delegation, and added that neither the Vatican nor other sources had asked for visas for Soviet representatives.

Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch, Serb guerrilla leader, has reportedly been formally accused by the Soviet Government of "collaborating" with the Axis. The Yugoslav Government-in-Exile has replied that General Mikhailovitch was concerned only in maintaining resistance to Nazi and Italian occupation. Several notes have so far been exchanged.

The British Ambassador to Soviet Russia, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, arrived in Moscow after a three-months' visit in London which had followed Premier Stalin's letter of last October calling for aid to Russia fully and on time.

New England: Absenteeism as High as 10 P. C.

Absenteeism estimated at as much as 10 per cent in one Boston war plant, while personnel manager at another says many workers do not know there is a war and are not getting out the production. [Page 2.]

Some laundries in and around Boston may have to close by the end of this week for lack of fuel oil, but the situation affects only about 20 per cent of the firms, since the rest still use coal or have converted. Manpower presents a worse problem. [Page 2.]

Return of pioneer household articles, or articles made of pioneer materials, such as wood, to the shelves of hardware dealers was disclosed by Rivers Peterson, managing director of the National Retail Hardware Association. [Page 2.]

Winter sports enthusiasts plan treks to snowy New England hills over long holiday week end, with popular North Conway area reporting a "full house" and no room for "even one guest more." [Page 2.]

Mary H. Ward, former District Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, New England District, was today appointed Commandant of the Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense Corps. [Page 2.]

Japan: Respect for Independence Promised

Premier Tojo declared that Japan would respect the independence of Thailand and French Indo-China but that these countries would be "duly dealt with" if they showed signs of acting "at the beck and call" of the United States and Britain.

India: Mohandas Gandhi Is Reported 'Feebler'

Mohandas K. Gandhi, on the ninth day of his self-imposed fast, in Poona, seemed feebler, and "anxiety as to his condition deepens," the official communiqué said. Forty-four persons have been arrested for parading in the streets with "Release Gandhi" slogans.

Australia: Conscripted May Now Serve Overseas

Australian conscripted militia may now serve overseas in parts of the Solomons and the East Indies, with the passing of Prime Minister Curtin's bill to that effect. Only volunteers hitherto could serve outside of Australia.

Americas: Del Rio Accepts U. S. Invitation

Ecuador's President Arroyo del Rio has accepted an invitation of United States military authorities to visit naval and air bases in the Galapagos Islands in the Pacific. The Islands belong to Ecuador which granted the U. S. right to construct bases there for the duration of the war.

Pan American Airways Clippers in a pioneering operation inaugurated night flying from Los Angeles to Mexico City. The new night service is operated by the company's subsidiary in Mexico.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Thursday, February 18, 1943

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5	Financial Pages	12, 13
Daily Features Page	17	For Young People	14
Editorials	18	Radiocast programs of Christian Science	4
		Radio Timetable	4
		Sports Page	9
		Theater and Arts	5
		The Home Forum	10
		The Battle for Righteousness (With German Translation)	
		Women's Club Activities	4
		Advertising	
		Amusement (grouped)	5
		Classified	15
		Restaurant (grouped)	9

Weather Predictions

Slightly Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Thursday at 6:49 p. m.; ends Friday at 7:06 a. m.
Dimout begins Friday at 6:51 p. m.; ends Saturday at 7:05 a. m.

Grocers Stop Sale of Canned Meat and Fish

Boston dealers generally comply with order not yet officially received; action is criticized.

In the absence of anything any more official than the news they had read in the morning papers, or which had come to them by word of mouth from their customers, Boston grocers generally had stopped the sale of canned meats and canned fish today, following the action of the Office of Price Administration at Washington, at the request of Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, in suspending sales of canned fish—including canned shellfish—and canned meats, effective at 12:01 a. m. today.

Caught by the order—issued in Washington late yesterday, and first announced by radio after 11 p. m.—in the middle of a work week, the grocers were as greatly surprised by the new order as were New England housewives who, of late, have been resorting to the purchase of such canned meats and fish to tide them over current shortages of fresh products.

Some grocers spent the morning removing all such prohibited items from their shelves. Others, too busy with customers, merely refused to sell the canned meats or canned fish. And still others closed off the shelves containing these items pasting strips of wrapping paper over the displays.

No Official Order

None had received any official orders, which doubtless will be forthcoming from the local OPA shortly. The ban on sales, it was stated in Washington, will continue until a rationing program, now in preparation, can be put into operation. This probably will become effective about April 1, when fresh meats are expected to be rationed. In any event, the announcement stated that the freezing of sales of canned meat and canned fish will not last longer than 60 days at the ouptside.

Terming the OPA order "as good an example of the crystal-ball method of control" as could possibly have been devised, Malcolm McCabe, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers and Provision Dealers Association, said today that it was about time one Government Department found out what the other had been doing.

Not Able to Buy

For apparently, he said, the Government's rationing division of the Department of Agriculture had overlooked the tin-plate conservation order issued last December by the War Production Board. This order, he said, prohibited the packing of any canned meat in tins, and applied to all types—ham, beef, pork, tongue, sandwich meats, sausage, etc.

The grocers, themselves, have not been able to buy such commodities for weeks, he added. The

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Americans Concede Defeat in Tunisia; Crack Panzers Hit Green U.S. Troops; Mme. Chiang Warns of Japan's Might

Chinese Generalissimo's wife tells Congress resources of Tokyo exceed Berlin's.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, interpreter-in-chief between China and English-speaking nations, stood before Congress today and in epigrammatic English told Americans they must consider Japan an equal enemy with Hitler.

The American-educated wife of the Chinese Generalissimo came to Washington yesterday after two months in New York and a stay at President Roosevelt's country home at Hyde Park, to be a White House guest for about two weeks. Later she will make visits to Boston, Chicago, San Francisco and possibly Canada.

Clad in a tight-fitting black Chinese gown, Mme. Chiang was given an ovation in the Senate as she proceeded to the rostrum accompanied by Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and was introduced by Vice-President Wallace.

Although she demurred that she was not a speaker, the Generalissimo's wife declared in firm tones that "the Four Freedoms are to us the gong of freedom and the death-knell to aggressors."

"It is not only necessary to proclaim ideals," she added, "but to implement those ideals."

"At Home" Feeling

Mme. Chiang told the Senators the story of an American boy who helped bomb Tokyo and who told her he felt he had come home when he was forced down in China and was able to make his Chinese rescuers understand the one word, America.

"I feel like that today," Mme. Chiang said. "I also am coming home."

Listening from the gallery as Mme. Chiang spoke was Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wearing a chic new chartreuse hat and silver fox fur. On the committee which greeted Mme. Chiang in the Senate was the only woman member of the upper house, Senator Hattie Caraway (D) of Arkansas.

In the audience was Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, the only American woman Cabinet member.

With all the calmness and friendliness for which the Chinese are noted, Mme. Chiang did not mention either in her short greet-

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Text of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's address to United States House of Representatives: First Page of Second Section.

Associated Press

Link in U. S.-- Chinese Alliance

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chinese Generalissimo, leaves Union Station with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt upon her arrival in Washington for a visit with the Roosevelts.

Nazis Pull Peace 'Strings' So Tight They Tear Apart

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—Berlin's latest peace offensive is coming apart at the seams.

Axis propagandists, helpfully getting their wires crossed, are now making such conflicting and opposite appeals to American and British opinion that their true purpose becomes more than usually apparent.

Through the Rome Radio, according to reports today, they hint darkly of a "secret document" which purports to disclose that the Soviet Union already is dickering to sell out the United Nations and make a separate peace with Germany.

Through their spokesmen in Ankara, Turkey, they again are dishing up the Bolshevik menace and suggesting that, far from making any peace with the Nazis, the Red Army is so implaccably intent upon keeping up the war with the Axis that Europe is liable to be overrun by the Soviet unless Britain and the United States make peace with Hitler and stand together against Russia.

Reverse Threat

In a word, Berlin is asking the world to believe that the United Nations are threatened at one and the same time by Soviet collaboration with Germany and by Soviet determination to crush Germany.

From the standpoint of the United States Government, it can be stated authoritatively that the new propaganda has been noted and filed for future reference.

As to the first point, United States officials are completely satisfied that the Soviet Government is in this war against the Axis to the finish and that there is no prospect, no probability, no reason to expect, and every reason not to expect, that the Soviet Union is any less intent upon accomplishing the unconditional surrender of Germany than are the United States and Great Britain.

As to the second point, the United States Government and the American people know that in again flashing the sign of the Red menace across the horizon—as he did when he began the war—Hitler is seeking only to drive a

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Allied forces retreat to stronger positions on new line commanding Tunisian plains.

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in North Africa

ALGIERS, Algeria, Feb. 18—Following heavy American losses in tanks — including Sherman models—the Americans have evacuated three airfields in Southern Tunisia and the Germans have advanced northwestward some 35 miles. This move widens the field of maneuver for General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces moving northward, with the British Eighth Army on their trail.

But, to avoid overdramatization of this Allied reverse at a time when the world is impatient for a United Nations offensive, it is necessary to appreciate certain facts in relation to the scene of the recent heavy fighting in the Gafsa region.

This end of the line running down from the North Tunisian Coast has been held only lightly by widely deployed groups.

The Americans took over most of the positions there from the French only a fortnight ago and have not had time to consolidate their defenses.

French Lacked Equipment

Although the French knew the terrain exceedingly well, they did not have sufficient up-to-date equipment to enable them to stand up against attack in force.

The Americans, though well equipped, are unseasoned troops acquainted only slightly with operation problems in this particular territory.

One of two Panzer divisions concerned in the German thrust of Field Marshal Rommel's crack Twenty-first Division was brought in by sea from the Western Desert, while the other, the Tenth, came down from France soon after the United Nations landed here.

Allied plans always envisaged a retirement such as has occurred if the Germans delivered an attack in weight in this area.

No Surprise

In view of these facts, therefore, it is clear that in no sense have the Allies been caught by surprise. They now are falling back to the heights farther west, and if they can stand firmly on them, the Germans will have the disadvantage of operating from the plains below, though they will have gained the objective, clearing some much-needed elbow room for Field Marshal Rommel against the Eighth Army. The westward heights, therefore, are desired by the Germans as well.

The shortening of the Allied line that is now envisaged is one that has been favored by some of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's military advisers from the time the United Nations first began to establish their line. They said the projected line through Gafsa and farther south was too long to hold with the number of troops and armored

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

U. S. troops forced to withdraw over Algerian border—Russian advance continues.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

American forces in Southern Tunisia have been forced to withdraw across the Algerian frontier into the mountain city of Tebessa. Marshal Erwin Rommel's battle-hardened veterans have seized three valuable airfields and have swept into the towns of Sbeitla, Kasserine, and Feriana after a 66-mile advance in four days. American losses in equipment and men have been extremely heavy.

There can be no doubt that a decisive defeat has been inflicted on the Americans in their first major encounter with the Germans. However, it is an operational reverse rather than a setback with important strategical consequences.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, described it as "a serious local setback" which "should not be minimized, but still less should it be exaggerated." Mr. Stimson said the Nazi drive, executed while the British First Army was "mud bound" in the north and the Eighth Army in the south was being reorganized, apparently was intended only to widen the Axis-held coastal corridor and did not mark the beginning of a large-scale offensive.

It might also be added that by retreating into the mountains the Americans have materially strengthened their defense against continuing attack, although it is apparently felt in Algiers that losses in matériel preclude an early counterattack.

The Eighth Army, meanwhile, has rolled up to the Mareth Line at two points and it seems likely that a frontal assault or a flanking movement is about to begin against the fortifications guarding the bulk of Marshal Rommel's army.

In Russia, advance guards of the Red Army have pressed more than 35 miles beyond Kharkov, which the Germans finally admit has fallen. Further Soviet gains also are reported in the Kursk region and near Orel.

The Russian advance from the regained Ukrainian bastion is taking the form of three closely related thrusts. One column is moving northwestward through Bogodukhov, on the railroad to Sumy, another is charging almost due westward toward Poltava on the Vorskla River, and a third is striking through Alekseevskoe to the southwest.

The Red Army thus is moving in a great convex arc, like a knight behind his shield, toward Kremenchug on the Dnieper, 78 miles southwest of Poltava. Favorable open ground lies between this point and Kharkov, and if the Russians can maintain their present astounding pace they will have set the spring for a huge trap for Axis forces remaining in the Dnieper Bend and east of it. The Germans evidently are counting on making a stand on the west bank of the Dnieper, but if it remains frozen over the Russians may be able to swarm across it in some strength before the Nazis can get set.

In the Far East, Japan is attacking again in Central China and on the Burma Road, apparently to crush Chinese resistance before American aid arrives in quantity.

Battleships or Warplanes? Navy to Have Best of Both

By Charles E. Gratke
Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 18. Passed by Naval Censor—The argument between battleship and air power has been answered for the duration. The United States Navy intends to have them both.

We have just been aboard the U. S. S. Iowa at the New York Navy Yard on the first newspaper inspection of the new 45,000-ton battlewagon. The visit was a sequel to the inspection of the aircraft carrier Lexington at Fore River, Mass.

Both ships will be in service soon. Together they represent a team of striking power which is beyond anything that has yet appeared on the high seas.

The essential statistics on these craft remain confidential. Two censors are along on our tour of East Coast naval installations to make sure that nothing appears in print which would give "aid and comfort" to the enemy.

Censor Permits 'Colossal'

Probably the enemy would be highly discomforted if he knew the calibre of United Nations naval preparations. But all that we are permitted to say is that everything is "colossal!"

Take fire power, for instance. The Navy has disclosed that the Iowa has 16-inch guns. What can't be told is why they hit harder and shoot further. The Navy thinks they are better than anything at sea though admittedly the full measure of new Japanese capital ship construction is not exactly an open secret.

Carrier striking power is another example. The ships to come will carry planes, manufactured by the Grumman Aircraft Engineering Company—which outperform the present Grumman Wildcat, already famous as a fighter in the Pacific.

Despite these developments it would be inaccurate to assume that the balance of air and water strategy has been completely reached. The durational solution is in some senses a compromise, as indeed it must be with both the tactics undergoing transition. Navy men are not yet in complete accord on various aspects of their ship-plane co-ordination and antiaircraft protection. Many technical problems remain to be solved.

But on both types of craft, the Navy is pushing ahead with new methods and new devices. It al-

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

House Committee Approves Draft Bill to Defer Fathers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—By a 25-to-2 vote, the House Military Affairs Committee approved today the Kilday Bill to give men with children draft-deferment priority and to put Selective Service draft quotas on a state-wide instead of a local board basis.

Representatives Walter G. Andrews (R) of New York and John Edward Sheridan (D) of Pennsylvania were listed as having voted against the action.

The Committee wrote into the bill an amendment by Representative Charles H. Elston (R) of Ohio to make clear that men shall not be inducted by occupational groups. The purpose of the amendment, Mr. Elston said, was to prevent the carrying out of a War Manpower Commission proposal to draft men in nonessential work regardless of dependency.

Selective Service officials and War Department spokesmen have opposed the bill.

The bill would set up four groups of men and provide for their induction on a group basis, with no one in a higher category being called for induction while qualified men in lower categories were available. The order of the groupings place single men in the first category, single men with collateral dependents in the second, married men without children in the third, and married men with children in the fourth.

In effect, no married man with children could be drafted while there were available within his state single men or married men without children.

The committee overwhelmingly turned down an amendment offered by Representative Paul Stewart (D) of Oklahoma to have automatically put in Class 1-A, available for immediate induction, men engaged in strikes.

"Only two or thre voted for my amendment," Mr. Stewart told reporters after the executive session.

Britons Urge Faster Action On Social-Insurance Plan

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP)—The House of Commons today defeated a Labor Party amendment condemning the Government's attitude toward the Beveridge social-security program by a vote of 335 to 119. The Labor members, however, voted almost solidly against the Government.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 18—Despite the fact that the British Government now has officially accepted "in principle" almost the whole of the Beveridge plan for social insurance, Parliament and the press still are dissatisfied and are pressing the Cabinet to adopt a stronger and speedier policy.

Debate in the House of Commons on the Beveridge scheme to abolish want has in fact revealed the great strength of the public's demand for boldness and speed in putting the main measures of the plan into effect. It already is evident that the Cabinet will be obliged to revise its provisional acceptance of the scheme.

The official Labor amendment, which has been tabled, declared that "this House expresses its dissatisfaction with the now declared policy of His Majesty's Government toward the report of Sir William Beveridge, and urges reconsideration of that policy with a view to early implementation of the plan."

Pressure on Government

In practice, this is likely to mean that pressure will be put upon the Government to accept the setting up of a Ministry of Social Security charged with preparing for earliest possible implementation the Beveridge scheme. The conservative Times of London and the Labor Daily Herald, for instance, agree on the necessity for this step.

The flurry of dissatisfaction at the Government's rather reserved acceptance of the Beveridge report tends to obscure somewhat the great importance of the points to which the Government has agreed. Viewed in perspective—and especially on the assumption that the Government will be obliged to give at least partial satisfaction to its critics before debate ends—the statement of policy made in Parliament Jan. 16 by Sir John Anderson, Lord President of the Council, constitutes a historic step in British social progress.

To begin with, the Government accepted all three of the preliminary conditions which Sir William Beveridge himself laid down as necessary to carrying out his plan. These were: First, a policy to prevent large-scale unemployment; second, a children's allowance scheme, and third, comprehensive state medical service.

Children's Allowances

Beyond pointing out the necessity of international action and especially of close co-operation with the United States and other members of the United Nations in an effort to prevent large-scale unemployment, Sir John did not go into detail on this point. With reference to children's allowances, he proposed 5s. weekly beginning with the second child instead of

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

North Africa:

U. S. Loses Heavily In Armored Battle

Forward field reports reaching Allied headquarters in Tunisia indicated that in their first all-out armored battle of this war against the Germans, American tank formations had suffered a decisive de-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Offset to Absenteeism Sought in Better Work

Better war production, either through fewer workers staying away from their jobs or through harder work on the part of those who come regularly, was called for today by personnel managers of some of the leading war plants of this section.

At one Boston plant which seems to be having more than its share, the estimate of absenteeism ran as high as 10 per cent. Some others reported much less.

Part of the absenteeism is willful, part unavoidable. The great number of new women workers helps to raise the percentage, it is said, while inexperienced men and also men and women who heretofore have not been able to get jobs in industry but are now being hired contribute to the days voluntarily taken off.

The 150 workers at the Fore River Shipyard at Quincy, who were discharged last Saturday for absenteeism, are now being reclassified by their draft boards, inquiry today showed. If the ground for deferment is occupational and there is no equivalent reason, the local draft board must reclassify.

An Army officer goes around daily in a car to interview absentees at Hartford, Conn., and this expedient is bringing good results.

"We have had a lot of absenteeism," the personnel manager of one of Boston's principal war plants reported. "My guess might be as high as 10 per cent.

"Through a labor-management committee we have been working on the problem. The committee is a small group composed of management and labor representatives. The department doing the best with absenteeism the past week is given a little blue silk banner saying it is the banner department of the week. The winning department holds it for a week.

"We also post up in every department the number absent the previous day. The idea is to keep the subject continually before them.

"We haven't gone as far as giving absentees German marks in their pay envelopes as some companies have done. I read in the newspaper yesterday that one concern had given its lowest department a German swastika. We have rather been trying to emphasize the good results. It is still a big problem and we have a long way to go.

"What are the causes of absenteeism that we have found? Looking for another job, personal business, and now we are getting down to the bottom of the barrel in the people employable. There is more time taken out for sickness than previously. By personal business, I mean a man is working a six-day week, his wife may be working too, and he feels he had to take a day off to clean up some personal matters.

"A minor factor in absenteeism is that a fellow will try another job for three or four days without giving up the one he already has. It may be the money or the working conditions lead him to consider a change. He will work a day or two or more at the new job before making up his mind."

"The absentee situation with us is not as good as it should be but it is not critical," said the personnel man at another of the major war plants of this area. "I am a little more encouraged, however, by the way our people showed up for work during the very cold weather of a few days ago. I made an actual check in several departments on one of the coldest days and found that only quite a small percentage were absent. I was surprised.

"During the week-ends some of our men go on 'benders,' and there are some malingerers. Obviously we would like to have the situation better but the percentage is small. I am more concerned in the people who come to work regularly putting forth a little more effort. Many of us are jogging along and not working as hard as we might. We do not realize we are in a war.

"Everybody ought to be putting in all he has got into his work. We have it in us but we are not getting it out. Folks are not deliberately holding back, they naturally don't work hard unless somebody is standing over them Something serious will need to happen to get us to do what we are capable of. There is so much more in the way of production that we could do—I say 'we' in applying this to all industry."

Navy Releases New Listing Of Merchant-Ship Casualties

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Thirty-nine New Englanders were included among 406 persons reported killed or missing in war action in the fifth merchant-marine casualty list released today by the Navy Department. Next of kin were notified during the period Dec. 22, 1942, to Jan. 31, 1943, inclusive.

The total—118 killed and 388 missing—included 17 whose next of kin reside in foreign countries. Their names were not made public because it was not known whether next of kin had received notification and publication might result in reprisals against relatives in enemy-occupied territory, the Navy said.

The list did not include the names of persons who were wounded, nor did it contain the names of American citizens sailing under foreign-flag vessels. The names of personnel of United States merchant vessels which were overdue and presumed lost were considered casualties.

Massachusetts

Killed

Woodward, James Elmer, Junior Third Mate; wife, Mrs. Marion P. Woodward, Auburndale.

Missing

Baun, Carl, Able Seaman; friend, Miss Margaret Aidus, East Boston.
Buckley, Irwin Francis, Able Seaman; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Buckley, Waltham.
Cathey, John Currie, Oiler, sister-in-law, Margaret Hurley, Boston.
Dawson, Eugene Harold, Ordinary Seaman; wife, Mrs. Mary Dawson, Quincy.
Doell, Charles Henry, Third Mate; father, Henry Doell, West Roxbury.
Doherty, Raymond Hugh, Able Seaman; sister, Miss Grace Doherty, East Boston.
Farrell, Albert Henry, Third Mate; father, Albert G. Farrell, Shelburne Falls.
Feeney, Patrick Joseph, Oiler; sister, Mrs. J. O'Brien, South Boston.
Filfalt, John Adolph, Ordinary Seamon; wife, Mrs. Henrietta Filfalt, Otter River.
Forbes, Harry, Second Pantryman; mother, Mrs Lettie Downs, Boston.
Furtado, Manuel, Able Seaman; sister-in-law, Ora La Vallee, New Bedford.
Gilman, Philip Leroy, Able Seaman; mother, Mrs. Edith M. Gilman, Malden.
Heffernan, James, Able Seaman; wife, Mrs. Anna Heffernan, Fall River.
Hussey, James Henry, Chief Engineer; sister, Mrs. William de Courcey, Brighton.
Joyce, Ellington Fred, Third Assistant Engineer; wife, Mrs. Ethel M. Joyce, Cambridge.
McDonald, Albert, Messman; daughter, Miss Eunice McDonald, Andover.
Morgan, Joseph Albert, Junior Third Mate; mother, Mrs. Frances A. Morgan, Lynn.
O'Hara, William Vaughn, Deck Cadet; mother, Mrs. Thomas W. O'Hara, Cambridge.
Ramos, Joseph Nickolas, Jr., Messman; father, Joseph Ramos, Sr., New Bedford.
Rizzo, Joseph Edward, Able Seaman; mother, Mrs. Concetta Rizzo, Belmont.
Rose, John Perry, Jr., Third Mate; wife, Mrs. Helen J. Rose, New Bedford.
Sheridan, Robert Hugh, Second Mate; wife, Mrs. Ruth M. Sheridan, Springfield.
Sibley, James Eugene, Senior Assistant Purser; sister, Mrs. Frances Rankin, Medford.
Stowe, Harold Bertram, Boatswain; wife, Mrs. Minnie Stowe, Lynn.
Subocz, Joseph Thomas, Third Mate; father, Adam Subocz, Florence.
Tymula, Frank, Able Seaman; mother, Mrs. Agnes Tymula, Dracut.
Warner, Russell Frederick, Able Seaman; sister, Mrs. Dorothy Willard, Somerville.

Maine

Killed

None.

Missing

Hornbrook, Augustus, Ordinary Seaman; wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Hornbrook, Eastport.
Mayberry, Courtney, Boatswain; father, Orland H. Mayberry, Portland.
Pryde, Archibald Waddell, Second Assistant Engineer; aunt, Mrs. Catherine Peel, Belgrade Lakes.

Horse Meat Seller Fined—Appeals

Judge Charles L. Carr of the Municipal Court today found Samuel Mades, doing business as the Clinton Meat Company, Boston, guilty of the sale of horse meat without having the food properly marked.

In imposing a $20 fine, Judge Carr said his "only sorrow was that the maximum fine was only $20 and that it might well have been $2,000."

The public had a right to know what it was buying, said the Judge.

John F. Linnehan, head of the food division of the City Health Department, and Inspector Charles F. O'Connor of that Department complained that the Clinton Meat Company sold 400 pounds to a retailer and delivered the meat in an unmarked barrel. The meat itself was stamped as horse meat, in letters one half inch high. A rule made by the City Health Commissioner, G. Lynde Gately, provides that horse meat must be marked as horse meat in letters not less than one inch in height.

The defendant's attorney claimed that this was an unreasonable rule and of itself did not protect the public health.

Teh defendant appealed the $20 fine.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

"Those Plantation Patriots," a lecture illustrated with lantern slides and music, will be presented by H. Harding Hale, Boston attorney, at the Boston Public Library Lecture Hall at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

The Italian Historical Society of Boston will hold its annual meeting at the Hotel Vendome at 8:15 p. m. Open to the public.

Friday

"Saints and Symbols" will be the subject of the talk to be given by Mrs. Sayward at the Museum of Fine Arts, at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

William Dana Orcutt will lecture on "Robert Etienne" in The Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

James Green will lecture on "Wendell Phillips and the War" in Jordan Hall, at 8 p. m Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICEMEN'S CENTER

MEZZANINE FLOOR

LITTLE BUILDING, 80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

All Servicemen and Servicewomen Welcome

Open: Weekdays and Holidays—11 A.M. to 11 P.M.
Sundays— 1 P.M. to 11 P.M.

They Had Fun With Synthetic Cinnamon

By a Staff Photographer

Imitation Used as War Stops Natural Supply

When war in the Far East cut off the source of natural cinnamon, the second most commonly used spice in the United States, manufacturers sought a satisfactory imitation. Research chemists set to work, and turned out a product that has met the approval of bakers and housewives. Shown here, upper left, Norman S. Dillingham, Treasurer of D. & L. Slade Company, Boston spice manufacturers, displays the imitation product, made of ground pecan shells and synthetic flavoring. Upper right: Ernest C. Crocker, flavor expert of Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge industrial research consultants, who developed the synthetic cinnamon. Lower: Mrs. Housewife sprinkles the cinnamon generously on what soon will be a crispy hot apple pie.

Flavored Pecan Shells Put Cinnamon on the Pantry Shelf

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Yankee resourcefulness has gone the proverbial wooden nutmeg one better.

It has combined to turn out a synthetic substitute for natural cinnamon, an important spice which, because of the war, seems likely to largely disappear from the market for the duration.

Next to pepper, cinnamon is the most used spice in the United States today. And it has taken the joint efforts of two old New England firms—the D. & L. Slade Company and Arthur D. Little, Inc.—to produce the imitation. Those concerned, to use their own words, have "had a lot of fun with it, and feel sure that consumers will like it."

The fact is, this synthetic cinnamon has found prompt and general favor with the industrial and household consumers to whom it has been sold. The company has had no complaints whatever.

Due to the war, many of the seeds, barks, roots, and leaves that come from the far-flung corners of the earth, and which are used extensively by American housewives as spices, seasonings, and condiments, are becoming increasingly scarce.

Some on Hand

Fortunately, prewar stocks of some of these, now still on hand, are sufficient for some months to come. But the shortage in cinnamon loomed acutely as long as a year ago. True cinnamon comes mostly from Ceylon. But it is the stronger, closely related cassia which is used as cinnamon in the United States. This comes from Indo-China and the Netherlands Indies.

The Slade Company, an old New England enterprise which dates back to the early days of American business history, and whose spices have been a byword for generations of New England housewives, knew that during World War I the Germans had carried on experiments with synthetic cinnamon.

So, Norman S. Dillingham, Treasurer of the firm, communicated with Ernest C. Crocker, flavor expert of the Little Company of Cambridge, largest independent research chemists in the country—and the fun began.

The result has been an artificial cinnamon that closely duplicates the natural product both in odor and taste, and which is now being retailed at a price well below Office of Price Administration ceilings for the natural product.

Eager to know something about the "fun" involved, I called on Mr. Crocker the other day. I found him in a laboratory literally saturated with thousands of odors—practically every known "smell" in the world.

Cinnamic Aldehyde

"The essential ingredient of cinnamon is cinnamic aldehyde," Mr. Crocker told me, "a chemical well-known to the trade for generations. It is a thin yellow oil, having the pungent, sweet odor and taste characteristic of cinnamon. Here," he said, "taste this."

I did. And certainly to me it had the true cinnamon flavor. In fact, the taste lingered with me all afternoon.

Although cinnamic aldehyde now has specific war uses, a small part of the available supply can be used as a food ingredient. And it was the objective of the Little Company researchers to discover the necessary carrying and stabilizing agents.

When Mr. Crocker told me what was finally selected as a substitute for the cinnamon bark, I realized something of the "fun" that he and Mr. Dillingham had experienced. For the carrying agent is nothing more than powdered pecan shells, purchased directly from the shellers.

"We were seeking a natural substance which most nearly resembled the cinnamon bark in texture," said Mr. Crocker. "We tried English walnut shells, which might have done, except for the color. The pecan shells closely resemble the natural cinnamon bark in color and texture. The stabilizing agent, used to maintain the strength and character of the cinnamic aldehyde, is a 'trade secret,'" he added.

Mr. Dillingham was happy to let me see and feel the imitation product. Both he and Mr. Crocker emphasized that there was more to cinnamon than merely taste and smell. The powdered cinnamon, used so extensively by housewives and bakers on rolls and in pies must be "seen" as well as tasted.

So—yum, yum, yummy! That spicy odor of Mom's hot apple pie may be nothing but flavored pecan shells after all. But—a pretty fine aroma at that.

Some Boston Laundries May Have to Close

Lack of fuel oil may compel some of the laundries in and around Boston to close their doors entirely by the end of this week, it was learned today. The New England Laundries have already closed one of their four plants—that in Somerville—and expect to have to close the Winchester establishment for two or three weeks until the necessary stokers can be obtained for converting the heating and power system to coal, they said.

Fortunately, only about 20 per cent of the laundries in this area use oil for fuel, and many of those are still trying to convert. One owner hoped to get his grates by Saturday; he has only enough oil to last through tomorrow.

At a meeting with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and State fuel officials, Gordon L. Rayner, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Laundryowners Association, presented a list of laundries most seriously in need of fuel oil. Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, State Emergency Fuel Conservator, promised to do everything possible to get a supply for them. It seemed probable, nevertheless, that housewives here might soon have to accept "wet wash," with only the flat work and shirts coming back "finished."

A shortage which affects all laundries, whether run by coal or oil, is that of manpower, said Mr. Rayner. They are down now to the necessity of employing third- and fourth-rate help, and work that was once done by three men now requires five, because of the lack of skill and efficiency. In addition, laundry for soldiers, sailors, and marines imposes a considerable burden. It, together with war-plant uniforms, and towel supplies for defense plants, hospitals, and other institutions, gets priority on delivery, so that already the housewife is receiving her laundry several days late.

Governor Saltonstall said he would urge the War Manpower Commission to give consideration to the plight of Massachusetts laundries.

Peter Saltonstall In Victory Action

[The following, by Sergeant Samuel Stavisky, Chelsea, Mass., Marine Corps combat correspondent, was distributed by the Associated Press.]

GUADALCANAL, Jan. 21. Delayed—Japanese units making a last-minute stand here are being ripped apart by bombardments from Marine howitzer batteries.

The crack crew of one battery, which arrived in November and set up positions under Jap shell fire, has been officially credited with neutralizing 20 Jap guns, with hits on three or more, with demolishing six enemy ammunition and gasoline dumps and with destroying a number of Jap roads and bridges.

There is no way to determine the number of enemy troops killed by the blast of the shells.

One member of the crew is Private, First Class, Peter Saltonstall, Newton, Mass., 21-year-old son of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts. Saltonstall, a senior, left Harvard a year ago to enlist in the Marines.

Canned Meat Sale Stopped by Grocers

Continued from Page 1

stocks they now have on their shelves—the sales of which were halted at midnight — represent meats and fish canned prior to the Government's ban on the packing of such items.

Furthermore, he continued, especially with respect to canned fish, the Government some months ago took 80 per cent of the packed salmon, sardines, and mackerel, limiting sale to civilians to 20 per cent. Even this portion was restricted to about 10 per cent as far as sales to consumers were concerned, he said.

"Now, for the OPA to come out and freeze that 10 per cent, when the Government already holds 80 per cent of last year's pack, means that this new control only halts sales of a small part of the stock available for civilian use. And, with no such items to look forward to under the Government ban on the use of tin, the grocers, unable to buy any more, look upon such an order as little short of ridiculous."

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If years' ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Feb. 17
2,000 gallons	1,314⅔
1,500 gallons	986
1,000 gallons	657⅓
500 gallons	328

Taglino Case Adds Success For Bradford

In the Middlesex County drive against vice and gambling which is linked with prosecutions by State Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell in Boston and Suffolk County, another victory for Middlesex District Attorney Robert F. Bradford was scored yesterday as Daniel B. Taglino was sentenced and fined for participating in a "fictitious lottery"—the number-pool racket.

For the first time in 76 years, the State won a case charging "fictitious lottery," under a law enacted in 1833 which defines as illegal any lottery not registered with the Secretary of State.

On charges similar to those for which Harry Sagansky, and others are under indictment in Suffolk, the defendant had been indicted on two counts by the Middlesex Grand Jury the same day it returned four indictments against Mr. Sagansky and J. J. Carrigan, Jr., on conspiracy and bribery charges.

In Middlesex Superior Court, the Taglino case before Judge William C. Giles and a jury followed the announcing yesterday of a jury verdict finding Mr. Sagansky and Mr. Carrigan guilty of conspiring to bribe Malden aldermen into returning beano, and also finding Mr. Carrigan guilty of offering a bribe to an alderman. Sentences for the pair are to be pronounced tomorrow.

Although the bribery defendants had pleaded not guilty to all charges and had been acquitted on three, Mr. Taglino yesterday changed his plea of innocent to one of guilty right after the prosecution had finished its side of the case, which had been expanded to five counts by a February session of the Grand Jury.

On one count, Judge Giles sentenced him to 2½ to three years in State's prison and then suspended the sentence and placed him on probation.

For the other counts, involving the setting up of a lottery and possession of lottery tickets, he was given a suspended sentence of one year in the House of Correction and fined $1,000, being allowed until Feb. 23 to pay.

At the time of his arrest last month, his automobile was impounded on the request of District Attorney Bradford who said that criminals should not be allowed to use automobiles for illegal purposes if honest citizens are deprived of full use of their automobiles under war's necessities.

Sagansky Case Motions Denied

Following arguments by Assistant Attorney General Joseph F. Baccigalupo and Harry Illman, counsel for six defendants in the so-called Sagansky lottery cases in Suffolk County, Judge Charles Frank Donahue in Superior Court today denied motions to quash indictments in some instances and withheld his decision upon other counts. The judge said that the prosecution should file specifications in those counts which charged defendants were selling tickets in a fictitious lottery.

These specifications are to contain the names of the persons to whom the tickets were allegedly sold. The motions to quash, which the Court denied, were on counts charging the making of tickets in a lottery.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Colder

Boston and Vicinity: Slightly colder tonight and gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine: Light snow with little change in temperature tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Little change in temperature tonight with light snow in northern portions.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Slightly colder tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 11:32 p. m.: height, 8.6 feet.
Friday, 11:43 a. m.: height, 9.6 feet.

Mary H. Ward Is Named As Head of Women's Corps

Mary H. Ward

Named today as Commandant of the Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense Corps. She was former District Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization for New England.

Miss Mary H. Ward, former Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization for the New England District, was today named as Commandant of the Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense Corps by J. Wells Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

In announcing the appointment of one outside the ranks of the Corps, Mr. Farley said, "Miss Ward, in taking this responsibility, has shown another proof of her willingness to meet any call for public service. We deeply believe that she has the ability to serve the public and to give confident, wise, and unselfish guidance to the Women's Civilian Defense Corps; with inspiring, impartial, and efficient leadership to the many women who have served so devotedly."

The position as head of the Corps pays no salary. Miss Ward is at present Assistant to the National Director of the National Citizenship Education Program, with offices at 120 Boylston Street. She is a member of the Massachusetts Civic League, the Massachusetts Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the New England Women's Press Association, a director of the Proparvulis Club, and director of the Girls City Club. A former Democratic National Committeewoman from Massachusetts, Miss Ward has served as the Rehabilitation Director and head of the Medical Claim Department of the Employees Liability Assurance Company.

Maj. John J. Lane, who has been directing the affairs of the Corps since the ousting of Col. Natalie Hays Hammond, will remain as liaison officer between the Corps and the Committee on Public Safety. In commenting on the appointment of Miss Ward today he said that she will have the title of Commandant, with the rank of Major.

"Mr. Farley and I have spent these past few weeks in examining the qualifications of more than a dozen candidates whose names were suggested to us as persons fitted to take on the task of directing the Corps," he said. "Miss Ward's reputation for fairness and impartiality in dealing with the many problems which she has faced during her public career convinces us that she is the ideal person for the position."

The appointment of Miss Ward followed the announcement that Miss Elsie M. West of New Bedford, a pioneer of civilian activities in southeastern Massachusetts, had been named Chief-of-Staff of the organization.

The new Chief-of-Staff, organizer of the New Bedford Women's Defense Corps School, leaves the positions of Regional Women's Director of Region 8 and Chairman of the New Bedford City Civilian Defense Committee.

A graduate of Bennett Junior College at Millbrook, N. Y., she is the daughter of the late William R. West, President of the Wamsutta Mills of New Bedford and during the past 10 years has operated a textile company bearing her father's name in that town.

Miss West said yesterday that she would spend most of her time in Boston and "try to see that the functions of the Corps are carried out efficiently." In her new position as Chief-of-Staff she will be virtually the business manager of the MWDC, which, despite widespread resignations following Miss Hammond's dismissal, still numbers well over 3,500.

Dr. Compton Urges Planning For Postwar Unemployment

Planning to provide adequate normal employment in Massachusetts after the present struggle was seen as imperative today by Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In a letter submitted to the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries by Representative Michael J. Neville (D) of Cambridge, the M. I. T. head said:

"Any rapid demobilization of our armed forces would create unemployment of far too great a magnitude to be taken care of by any slow-moving economic factors or unplanned programs."

Dr. Compton had been invited to appear before the Committee—but was unable to appear in person—which was hearing two bills for appointment of a special commission including members of the Legislature to study postwar problems and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's proposal to continue the Massachusetts Committee on postwar readjustment appointed by him in November, 1941.

"In principle," Dr. Compton said, "I believe that a 'paternalistic' attitude by government toward its citizens unwise and weakening to the citizens in the long run. Insofar as possible, therefore, I believe that governmental assistance in the matter of employment or relief can most wisely take the form of legislation which will stimulate those natural economic and psychological forces which lead to employment and reduce those forces which tend to produce unemployment."

Pointing to the danger of rapid demobilization of our armed forces Dr. Compton said that it seemed justifiable and, in fact, necessary that "government should step in as much as may be necessary to taper off the war mobilization and taper up into the hoped for ultimate situation of adequate normal employment.

"Just as the war mobilization is a federal problem so, it seems to me, the demobilization and period of transition from war to normal peacetime operation will have to be principally a concern of the Federal Government," Dr. Compton's letter continued.

Dr Compton said he expected the Federal Government would adopt some transition plan. He added however, the operation of any federal plan must depend largely upon State co-operation.

"There may be many local situations which the Federal Government cannot handle," Dr. Compton continued, "but which the State Government may be in a position to handle successfully. For these reasons it seems wholly desirable that the State of Massachusetts should be forward looking in the matter and should undertake first a study of the problem: second, formulation of plans to deal with various aspects of the problem; and third that this study should be conducted in such a manner as to have some influence on the thinking of the national government and at the same time be flexible enough to fit into whatever general program the federal government should adopt."

Canned Meat and Fish Suffer Blackout

By a Staff Photographer

Strips of Paper Hide Cans in This Store

Coming in the middle of a busy work week, and catching both consumers and grocers unaware, the Office of Price Administration order freezing the sale of canned meats and canned fish, effective at 12:01 a. m. today, gave grocers little time to clear their shelves. At the Manhattan Stores, Inc., Massachusetts Avenue, strips of wrapping paper were pasted over the displays.

Anti-New Deal Southerners Show Little G.O.P. Trend

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—If Republican leaders are counting on substantial and direct help from southern anti-New Deal Democrats in 1944 they are being moved pretty largely by wishful thinking, a tour through the still solid South indicates.

Chips may break off this solid block here and there but as a whole, close observers contend voting for a Republican is still not the average southern Democrat's idea of expressing his political convictions.

There is plenty of dissatisfaction of course. But the situation today is not enough like that in 1928 when many a southern state voted for Herbert Hoover, over Alfred E. Smith to warrant hope for a repetition.

The criticism, which has been swelling in volume and tone in recent months, grows from three particular issues, and one general issue. The three particular issues are: (1) the race problem, (2) labor unions, and wages and hours, and (3) "bureaucracy." The general issue is that venerable but still agile fellow, "states' rights."

There are other issues, of course—freight rates, the Tennessee Valley Authority, liquor, patronage. You may still hear a little about tariffs, too. But reach in behind the mutterings of the average anti-New Deal southern Democrat and you'll find those subjects mentioned first at the bottom of the discontent.

Republicans Not Gainers

The revolt, or resurgence, or "secession movement," is not away from the Democratic Party. It is not toward Republicanism. It is away from New Dealism, which to many Southerners has turned out to be very much like what they always thought Republicanism was.

Gov. Sam Jones of Louisiana said the other day: "The South is ripe for a political revolution, but I cannot see that this gives aid or comfort to either of the existing parties. The South owes nothing to the Republican Party. Its own Democratic Party has failed it miserably."

Some interpreted this as a call for formation of a third, or new party. But Governor Jones wasn't thinking of a party by any other name than Democratic. What he wants simply is an anti-New Deal Democratic Party. When he spoke of coalition it was coalition of "southern and midwestern Democrats."

Only one staunch Democrat of a good many in the South with whom this writer has recently talked admitted that he was ready to vote for a Republican. Some others, pretty "mad" about the New Deal, spluttered about voting for a "good Republican," but took it all back when they calmed down.

Lawyer's Opinion

One young lawyer from Jackson said: "I myself am not against the New Deal philosophy, but if I were I wouldn't hesitate to vote for a good Republican. I don't think you'll find very many who feel that way in the South, though."

The one who was sincere in his readiness to switch parties was a businessman in Houston, Texas. And in this connection it must be remembered that Texas is really not South, it is "southwest." It hasn't the racial problem of the deep South. It is wealthy, progressive, modern. Texas is one of those "chips" that might possibly break off the "solid South" in '44.

But even here there's another complicating factor. Several persons interviewed on this question, at least one in New Orleans, and another in San Antonio, Texas, clearly indicated that they were not aware that in any coalition with "midwestern" Republicans, they would be tieing up with a type of deep-seated isolationism.

These persons, one of them a newspaper editor who not long before had advocated just such a coalition, had very obviously presumed that the not too narrow collaboration statement of the Republican National Committee in Chicago, and again in St. Louis, represented the sum total of Republican Party thinking on this score. It is evident that even the limited talk we hear about a coalition of southern Democrats with northern Republicans may be based on just this dangerous misunderstanding.

Defeat of Josh Lee

Some, meanwhile, point significantly to the fact that Senator Josh Lee of Oklahoma was defeated by a Republican, E. H. Moore. But Mr. Moore was a Democrat before that campaign. And this writer is told that he is now a Democrat again. There is a question there, too, as to whether Oklahoma is really part of the "solid South." Like Texas, it is different. It is southwest.

Arkansas is more like its deep south neighbors across the big river, Kentucky and Tennessee, especially the latter, have had Republican leanings at many times in the past. Eastern Tennessee today is strongly Republican. This state might jump the Democratic traces in '44, but already Democratic "Boss" Edward Crump of Memphis is mending his fences with a view to keeping his state Democratic but at the same time anti-New Deal, as evidenced by his belated but significant opposition to the subsequently withdrawn Edward J. Flynn nomination as Minister to Australia.

The rest of the South, the Virginias, Carolinas, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, harbors fervid objection to New Deal philosophies, but this section is firmly Democratic.

Former Gov. Frank Dixon of Alabama, was, and still is to some extent, a vigorous proponent of anti-New Dealism, on the race question and on states' rights, but he never advocated voting the Republican ticket or forming a new party.

A State employee in Montgomery said: "There's a good lot of talk against the New Deal all right. But you won't find many hereabouts voting anything but the Democratic ticket. What they want, I guess, is a Democratic candidate who's a Democrat and not a New Dealer."

Gov. Spessard Holland, of Florida, said: "There are plenty of Democrats who do not approve of the attitude of Federal bureaus."

As a matter of fact, out of all this noise about a southern revolt the only cohesive factor aimed at making that revolt effective, seems to be wound up around no other than that arch-Democrat James A. Farley. Mr. Farley, former Democratic National Committee Chairman, who broke with the President over the third-term issue, has been active in the South lately. This writer ran across his path numerous times, and almost into him once. He was ostensibly on his way back from a business trip to Mexico, but he stopped too often and too long at scattered, strategic political centers in the South to allay all suspicions with his genial protest that he wasn't thinking about politics.

Mr. Farley visited Ed Crump in Tennessee. He visited somebody important in New Orleans. He was in Jackson. Mr. Farley is a Democrat, and he's an anti-New Dealer. He couldn't expect to get the support of the South as a Presidential candidate himself any more than did Al Smith, but where, said one southern Democratic layman, could you find a better made to order organizer for this southern revolt?

Then, John J. O'Connor, purged New York Representative, urged Democrats in Atlanta the other day to support Gen. Douglas McArthur for President, and Mr. Farley for Vice-President. It all fits in.

As for other possible anti-New Deal candidates you frequently hear the name of Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia.

PICKS UP THE FLAVOR IN YOUR FAVORITE SEAFOOD

Incomparable sauce for Breaded Cutlets — adds the right touch to Baked Beans

Is your Baby walking?

Then protect his feet with shoes designed to correctly center the weight of a swiftly growing body.

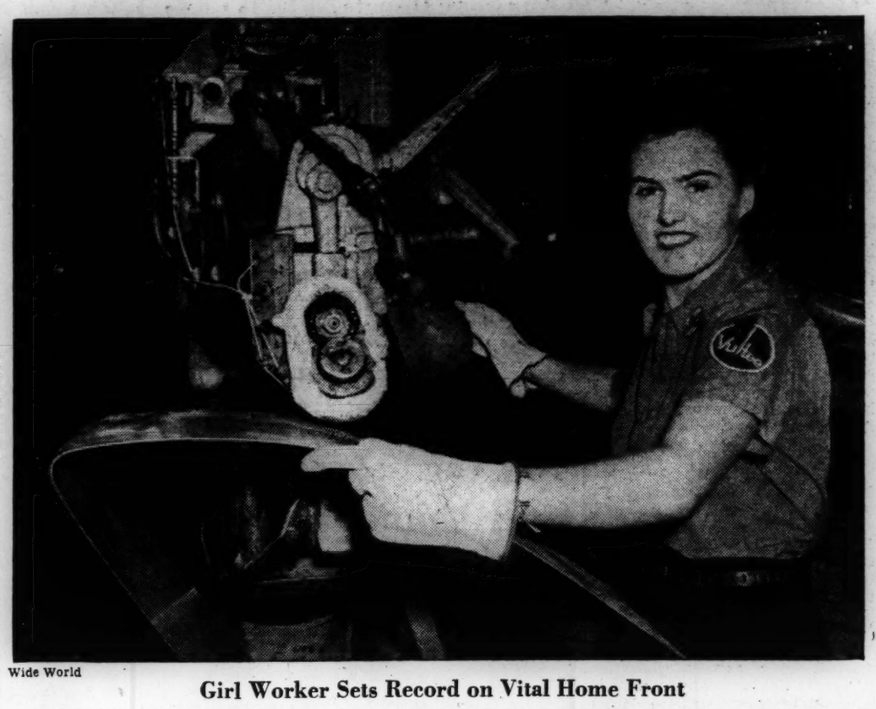
INDIAN WALKS come in every size to assure correct fit. Come in today — a trained fitter will advise the correct shoe for your baby, your husband or you.

INDIAN WALK SHOES

"As Comfortable as a Moccasin for Every Member of the Family"

NEW YORK STORES: 13 W. 39th Street, 987 Madison Avenue, 2315 Broadway, 2604 Broadway, 4221 Broadway, 301 East Fordham Road, 1372 Metropolitan Avenue. BROOKLYN STORES: 25 Bond Street, 892 Flatbush Avenue, 4709 13th Avenue, 304 Utica Avenue. MT. VERNON: 11 Gramatan Avenue. FAR ROCKAWAY: 1916 Mott Avenue. HEMPSTEAD: 259 Fulton Avenue. JAMAICA: 89-65 164th Street. NEWARK: 1212 Raymond Boulevard. EAST ORANGE: 602 Central Avenue. WHITE PLAINS: 128 Mamaroneck Avenue.

Vultee Worker Out to Shear the Axis



Wide World

Girl Worker Sets Record on Vital Home Front

Billie Marie Schaefer, worker in the Vultee aircraft plant in Los Angeles, recently established what is said to be a world's record on her circular shears when she cut through nearly a mile and two thirds of metal in a day. Billie, shown here at her machine, turned out 748 individual pieces in eight hours. She works on stabilizer material for B-24 Liberator bombers.

2 Tons of Children's Clothes for Puerto Rico

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 — A shipment of 5,000 pounds of children's clothing has been sent to Puerto Rico on naval transport by the Save-the-Children Federation, a private organization supported by voluntary contributors.

The Federation acted after a request for clothes for 56,000 children came from Dr. A. Fernos-Isern, Commissioner of Health in Puerto Rico.

Living standards, normally low in Puerto Rico have dropped considerably since war shipping difficulties have interfered with island trade.

Clothing is being collected in schools throughout the country by the Children's Clothing Crusade, headed by Dorothy Canfield Fisher. That sent to Puerto Rico is summer clothing, though winter articles are also being collected for relief use in other places.

The appeal to the Save-the-Children Federation said that children by the thousands were coming to milk stations in Puerto Rico barefooted and underclothed.

Milk Every Morning

SAN JUAN, P. R., Feb. 18 (AP)—An estimated 60,000 Puerto Rican children of all descriptions—offspring of the slum dwellers—are now having a daily drink of milk for the first time since infancy.

At 300-odd "milk stations" set up since last October in poor sections throughout the Island, they crowd in early every morning for as much milk as they can drink.

True, it's not fresh milk. It's canned evaporated milk mixed with boiled water, but it's better than nothing and certainly more nourishing. For many of them, these cups of milk are their only food all day until the humble meal of rice and beans with their parents at night. For virtually all of them, it's their only breakfast.

The milk is supplied free by the Agricultural Marketing Administration, and the mainspring for the network of stations is Mrs. Rexford Guy Tugwell, the Governor's wife.

Tank Wagon Prices Set in Middle West

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 18 (AP)—Ceiling tank wagon prices on gasoline and other oil products will be fixed in the Middle West by the ceiling prices of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana under an Office of Price Administration order.

Under the regulation, no matter how far under Standard prices a dealer was selling last March, he may raise his prices to those figures.

The order applies to gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil, diesel and tractor fuels and aviation gasoline under 87 octane. It covers dealers of all companies in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota and South Dakota.

New Ensigns Warned On Peace Rumors

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—Vice-Admiral Adolphus Andrews, eastern sea frontier commander, told 1,270 newly commissioned Ensigns in the U. S. Naval Reserve Feb. 17.

"I warn you not to be led astray by the wild rumors going throughout the country that this war will terminate in the near future.

"There are many crystal gazers in our country, who, upon the first semblance of success, immediately talk of the war ending within the next few months. Make no mistake. We will win this war. But when the end will come is anybody's guess. Anyone is foolish to predict the end."

Discussing the submarine menace, which he termed "the most serious problem we have to confront today," he said:

"Germany is building submarines and placing them in commission at the rate of about 20 a month. We are not sinking them that fast. . . . Today there are over 100 submarines active at sea in the Atlantic."

Postwar Schooling At Government Cost?

COLUMBIA, Mo., Feb. 18 (AP)—Men drafted out of school and into the armed forces should be allowed to return and finish after the war at the expense of the Government, either State or national, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told a group of University of Missouri students here Feb. 15.

She said it was her personal hope that students who wanted to return to their studies after the war could do so at governmental expense.

She also could see no reason why the voting age could not be lowered to 18, if the schools of the country can adequately prepare students of that age to participate in a democracy.

Puerto Rican Sugar Loss Is Laid to Laxity

SAN JUAN, P. R., Feb. 18 (AP)—"Poor management and the lack of a true co-operative spirit" turned the $3,000,000 profit in 1937 of a co-operatively-operated sugar mill—the Lafayette Central—into a $125,000 loss in 1941, Petro Nido, independent farmer on the project, told the U. S. Senate Investigating Committee yesterday.

Señor Nido preceded representatives of the Insular Land Authority who explained that the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration Agency was attempting to break up corporate holdings.

He recounted how the agency purchased the Lafayette property in 1936 for $4,500,000 and established 12 agricultural co-operatives of 500 acres or less each, retaining some of the area for pasturage and resettlement purposes. He declared the project failed because of "poor management" and said that the land was later divided and sold to independent farmers.

Jose Acosta Vallarde, Executive Director of the Land Authority, said the Authority is proceeding with the establishment of proportional profit farms "as fast as we have the money."

Miguel Guerra, counsel for the Land Authority, explained its aim is to abolish corporate holdings exceeding 500 acres and substitute proportional profit farms up to 1,000 acres, and family farms of 50 acres and smaller subsistence plots for the "Agregados," sugar workers.

Dr. Antonio Fernos, Health Commissioner and head of the Puerto Rican Housing Authority, testified 50,000 families and 250,000 individuals are living in the slums and that the numbers are increasing due to increased population and unemployment.

He estimated it would cost $100,000 to construct enough cement homes to clear the slums, but that they are studying a plan to buy and improve small tracts to rent cheaply to those people.

Communist Convictions Reversed in Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Feb. 18 (AP)—The Criminal Court of Appeals has reversed convictions of three defendants in Oklahoma's 1940 communism trials that attracted national attention.

The decision wiped out sentences of 10 years in the penitentiary and $5,000 fines assessed against the trio on charges that they were guilty of criminal syndicalism by belonging to the Communist Party.

The defendants were Allan Shaw, who was Oklahoma City Secretary of the Party; Mrs. Ina Wood, wife of Robert Wood who was State Secretary of the Party, and Eli Jaffee, who was a party worker and lately in newspaper work in New York.

Wood's conviction and similar sentence also is before the appellate court for review.

Lack of Evidence

The main opinion of 37 pages written by President Judge Dick Jones found no competent evidence to show the Party sought change by force and violence, and no proof that the defendants or the Party advocate principles stated in a vast number of books admitted in the trial. It also cited failure of the court to give the jury certain instructions.

Nevertheless, it pointed out, if the defendants believe in such doctrines, they should realize that the juries who "unanimously and speedily gave them the maximum sentence under the law were speaking the sentiments of this community in general and that the public is practically unanimous against such doctrines and will not condone such advocations."

The four, along with a number of others, were arrested after a raid on a Communist book store Aug. 17, 1940.

The burden of the liberal complaint was that the defendants were held for four days incommunicado, that the $50,000 bond set for them was excessive, and that none had committed overt acts of violence that warranted the maximum penalty.

Wood, first to be tried, was convicted of distributing literature advocating violent overthrow of the Government.

Branded "Nazi Tactics"

George Croom, a defense attorney, styled the whole proceedings "Nazi tactics" and was backed by such organizations as the Civil Liberties Union.

Introduced in evidence at the trial were the lives of Stalin and Lenin, "The History of the Russian Revolution," "The Dictatorship of the Proletariat" and "From Socialism to Communism."

Judge Jones said in the opinion: "If this Court were to sustain the conviction it could only be because there is a popular demand for it and this in effect would mean a substitution of mob rule for that of courts of law."

The ruling had the concurrence of Judge Bert B. Barefoot. The third member of the Court, Judge Thomas H. Doyle, did not participate.

Judge Jones disclosed he had read most of the books produced as purporting to show subversive Party doctrines, but ruled they were hearsay; that the State failed to give proof that the defendants or the Party sanctioned the principles stated in ny of the books.

Bald Eagle Bounty-Free In Alaska by 5-3 Vote

JUNEAU, Alaska, Feb. 18 (AP)—The bald eagle, defended as a strong-winged national symbol, no longer will bring a $3 bounty to Alaskan hunters.

The Territorial Senate voted 5 to 3 for repeal of the Bounty Act.

The appeal in behalf of the eagle as a national figure came from Gov. Ernest Gruening, who personally addressed the Senate. He said President Roosevelt might issue an executive order against destruction of the bird.

Night comes down fast on the desert.

And the wind dies for a while—and the dust settles.

But off to the north there's the dull, deep thunder of the howitzers pounding the defenses of Bizerte.

Out of the darkness—into the faint light around the field kitchen—steps a soldier.

His face is hard and drawn and caked with desert dust.

Across his shoulders are slung two extra helmets—a German rifle—won on patrol.

As the warm, satisfying aroma of hot Irish stew meets him, his face lights up—his eyes are suddenly younger, brighter.

"Hiya, Sarge. What's cookin'?"

* * *

To see that our men in uniform have the food they need to make them the hardest, toughest fighting men on earth is a gigantic task.

Moving that mountain of food to camp and pier, for our own troops, and for our Allies, is primarily a *railroad job.*

And while the railroads are performing this vital task—they must *also* continue to carry the great bulk of all food for civilians.

Wheat from the Northwest—citrus fruits from California and Florida—beef from the Texas and Wyoming plains—vegetables from the South and Midwest.

In the first year of this war, your railroads hauled nearly twice as much freight as in 1939—and 2⅓ times the volume of passenger traffic.

And with a large proportion of all passenger cars on the railroads now constantly engaged in the movement of our armed forces in active service :::

is it any wonder that, at times, civilian passenger service is limited—that seats and berths are scarce—that dining cars are crowded—that trains are sometimes late?

You are cheerfully sharing limited supplies of food with our men in uniform.

By accepting occasional inconvenience in travel—by sharing the limited available passenger accommodations—

you are helping immeasurably in one of America's biggest war-time jobs:

To keep our armed forces and essential war supplies *on the move!*

New York Central

ONE OF AMERICA'S RAILROADS —ALL MOBILIZED FOR WAR!

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Women's Activities: 50 Years of Growth

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"What are the women going to do now? They cannot go back to their tatting and embroidery!"

That was the question Miss Abby W. May earnestly asked her friend Dr. Marie Zakezewska as they walked across Boston Common one autumn afternoon in the year 1867. Back to that question the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs traces its 50 years of growth and achievement.

The Federation celebrated its golden anniversary with a luncheon at the Hotel Statler this noon. The program included a review of its history by Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, chairman of Federation Memorials.

In the early sixties the women of Greater Boston had been working, much as clubwomen are today, to alleviate the suffering caused by the ravages of war—our Civil War. But they had been doing it under the aegis of the Sanitary Commission, and at the time Miss Abby May and her friend were crossing the Common that Commission had just been dissolved. In her question, she gave voice to the general desire then making itself felt for something that might continue the relations which had united women of widely varying circles to work for the sake of humanity.

"Let us have a Woman's Club," was Dr. Zakezewska's reply.

Exactly 75 Years Ago

On Feb. 18, 1868—exactly 75 years ago today—a group of women met in Boston for the purpose of forming such a club. Although there had been other women's organizations previously, for special work or study, this was the first to call itself a "Women's Club." Thus the New England Women's Club began a career whose usefulness continues uninterrupted.

Its first list of officers, elected at a meeting at the home of Miss May, is a distinguished roster. Beginning with Mrs. Caroline M. Severance, President, it includes Mrs. Ralph Waldo Emerson, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Horace Mann, Mrs. Samuel Parkman, Miss Elizabeth Peabody, Mrs. Josiah Quincy, and many others.

This was the club that a quarter of a century later took the initiative in forming the Federation which is today celebrating 50 years of service to the State and nation. When the New England Women's Club observed its twenty-fifth anniversary in 1893, it invited other women's clubs in Massachusetts to attend its party. The interchange of ideas and hospitality incident to planning the program was so pleasant that Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, then President, proposed organizing a permanent association of Massachusetts clubs.

Mrs. Howe's Wide Vision

Long known, both nationally and internationally, as a woman interested in promoting education and opportunities for women, Mrs. Howe saw in this larger organization another avenue for service. She had the vision to realize the power for good in organized womanhood. Mrs. Howe presided at the first meeting on Feb. 9, 1893, to which 20 clubs sent delegates. It was held in the New England Women's Club rooms at 5 Park Street. She was subsequently elected President by acclamation at the first annual meeting held the following June. Massachusetts women had come a long way since Miss Abby May expressed concern over their future.

The Federation has come an even greater distance since then. Instead of the 23 clubs which constituted its charter membership it has 454 affiliated organizations, with a total membership of approximately 75,000. Among them are the fourth and sixth oldest women's organizations in the United States. The former, which has the added distinction of being the second oldest of those still in existence, was the Ladies' Physiological Institute of Boston, dating from 1848; the latter was the Ladies' Library Association of Randolph, Mass. Today's powerful organization is deeply indebted to these pioneer clubs which blazed the trail for women's co-operation outside the home.

After the Smoke of Battle

To go back to their tatting and embroidery must often have seemed easier than to brave the ridicule and suspicion of other women as well as men who thought it immodest of "females" to attend public meetings. To the pressure of their organized womanhood, the Bay State owes much of its progress in social legislation and public welfare. The Federation, working through its individual clubs, is responsible for the establishment of libraries, playgrounds, health services, and vocational training centers in many communities. It also has to its credit much emergency relief and better prison conditions.

"An army of women, armed only with justice and with patience, and intent only upon promoting the public welfare," as its famous first President called it, the Federation is continuing to work for the goal she set before it—the common good.

By a Staff Photographer

Federation Head Greets Speaker

Mrs. Herbert F. French, President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, greeting Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, Chairman of Legislation for the General Federation, who spoke at this morning's meeting at the Hotel Statler.

Important Dates For Consumers

Feb. 20—Last day to purchase canned fruits or vegetables until March 1.

Feb. 20—Final date for use of No. 3 fuel oil coupons, with 9 gallons each in Zone B.

Feb. 22—Six days of registration for food ration book No. 2 begin.

Feb. 28—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of B and C supplementary gasoline rations and for holders of bulk coupons for fleet cars.

March 1—Rationing begins for canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, dried fruits, canned soups, canned baby foods.

March 14 — Sugar ration stamp No. 11 good through this date for 3 pounds.

March 21 — Coffee ration stamp No. 25 good for one pound through this date.

March 21—No. 4 coupons in "A" gasoline ration books good through this date for 3 gallons each.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of "A" ration coupons.

April 12—Period 4 fuel oil coupons good through this date in Zone B.

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in ration book No. 1 good for one pair of shoes through this date.

Influence of Women's Clubs In Affairs of Nation Reviewed

The influence of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in the affairs of the nation was illustrated this morning as Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley of Washington, D. C., National Chairman of Legislation, reviewed some of the measures which had been given the support of the organization. Mrs. Wiley was presented as speaker at the meeting celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, at the Statler Hotel.

Mrs. Herbert French, State President, opened the session and the program was in charge of Mrs. Mary Livermore Barrows, State Vice-Chairman of Legislation. The Massachusetts Federation's Department of Legislation is the only one which dates back to the administration of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, first president. Early records show that the Legislative Committee appointed by her did efficient work in the State.

Dr. Fuess Speaks

Equally appropriate for its anniversary celebration was the choice of an educator for the afternoon speaker, since the women's movement from its inception has worked for better educational opportunities not only for members of its own sex but for the general public. Dr. Claude M. Fuess, headmaster of Phillips Academy in Andover, was the speaker.

The General Federation during the two years of her chairmanship, said Mrs. Wiley, has indorsed and lobbied for the WAAC; assisted in the defeat of a mandatory joint income tax provision in the Revenue Bill; assisted in the "economy wave" demanding that there be economy in non-defense spending; and has been largely responsible for the passage of the Narcotic Act of 1942. This bill, Mrs. Wiley explained, requires a license from the Treasury Department for the growth of opium poppies in this country. Before the war, about 8,000,000 pounds of poppy seed were imported from Iran, Iraq, and Yugoslavia, for use on bread and rolls. The price now is about 75 cents a pound and many western farmers decided to plant the poppies and sell the seed. Foreseeing a situation which might get beyond control before action was taken, the Federation worked for the introduction and passage of the Narcotics Act.

Federal Aid

It is also interested now, said Mrs. Wiley, in Federal Aid to Education; larger appropriation for the work of the Children's Bureau during the war period; the Hull Reciprocal Trade Treaties; the forthcoming decision on the NBC and Federal Communications Commission controversy; the Petrillo case; social hygiene; jury service for women; a constitutional amendment providing for uniform marriage and divorce laws throughout the states, and the continuation of the Dies Committee.

As National Chairman of the National Woman's Party, there is no legislation in which Mrs. Wiley personally is so interested as the proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution which, she reported, has been favorably reported to the Senate Judiciary Committee by the Sub-Committee and now, with its growing number of friends, is expected soon to be back on the Senate Calendar.

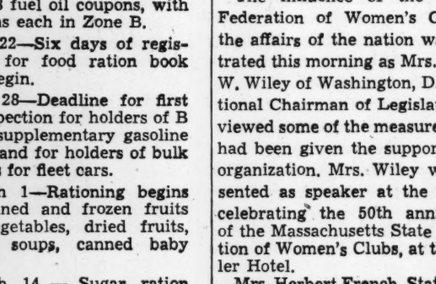
China Art Exhibit

Contrary to the original announcement, the exhibit of contemporary art from Fighting China on view at the China Center, 367 Boylston Street, will be open on Saturday afternoons until 5 o'clock. Although the staff leaves at 12:30, the Education Committee, of which Mrs. Richard B. Hobart is Chairman, has volunteered to stay for the benefit of the public. This traveling exhibit organized by the New York Museum of Modern Art contains water colors, pastel drawings, wood blocks, and a few oil paintings brought back from China by Wendell L. Willkie. It continues in Boston through March 2.

Christian Science Program
For Friday, February 19

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

R. H. STEARNS
Company



Kenwood's No. 22

A BLANKET WEIGHING 4¼ POUNDS

80% New Zealand wool, 20% rayon. Rose, blue, peach, cedar, green, in a blanket 72 x 84. 5-inch rayon satin bindings. Same quality wool as in Kenwood's former "Famous." Third floor. 12.95

R. H. STEARNS COMPANY • TREMONT ST. • BOSTON

Bookmobiles Serving 87 Rural Towns

Three "bookmobiles" operated by the Division of Libraries of the Massachusetts Department of Education—traveling libraries which visit the public—today are providing reading matter to hundreds of persons in areas where regular libraries are unable to serve.

These mobile libraries, operating from Fall River, Greenfield, and Pittsfield, served 87 rural towns, 85 libraries, 162 schools, and 141 library stations, besides an innumerable number of individuals in isolated sections of the State, during 1942, for instance, the Library Division pointed out in a special report.

Army Personnel Served

People served included personnel at Camp Edwards and its amphibian outposts, Fort Rodman, and Osterville Marine Maintenance and Training School, the report stated. Dwellers in the Chicomansett Village and Sheridan Circle housing projects in Chicopee, Mass., were also serviced by the traveling libraries.

Rural needs served included such categories as village libraries with small appropriations, schools in small towns where local libraries are unable to supply needs, farmers too busy to get into town to get books, even if they were available, which they are not, the report pointed out.

The Library Division report emphasized that in one region containing 26 towns served by one of its bookmobiles, eight towns spend less than $50 a year for books. Eight other towns spend less than $100 a year. The average number of hours these small town libraries are open a week is five hours, the report continued, and the average librarian's yearly pay is $112.19. In 14 towns in this district librarians are paid less than $100 a year, the report stated.

Bookmobiles Were Gifts

Maintaining these three bookmobiles required $3,070 of state funds spread over a seven-month period during 1942, the report said. The same amount is being requested for 1943. The three bookmobiles were the gifts of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Massachusetts Library Aid Association, the report added. Under the terms of the gift these traveling bookshelves cannot be diverted to other purposes, the report stated.

The libraries have a reservoir of 24,000 books, the report continued. These books were originally provided by the Federal Government. Unless, however, appropriate funds are levied by the State to maintain these mobile libraries, the books will revert to the Federal Government and will be assigned elsewhere, the report concluded.

Fort Devens Aided By Everett Club

Much enthusiasm has been shown by members of the Friday Club of Everett in raising money to furnish a sunroom at Fort Devens and to purchase yarn for war relief knitting. Many of them have entertained individually for the benefit of the Club's War Relief Fund.

Mrs. Frank E. Lewis had a bridge and musicale at her home with the assistance of Mrs. Peter D. Duncan, Mrs. Leroy S. Hawkins, and Mrs. Joseph W. Lobdell. Mrs. Salvatore Bartolami played the piano. Mrs. Ralph O. Creelman gave an evening bridge so that husbands could attend. Her cohostesses were Mrs. William R. Holmes and Mrs. Wendell W. Horton. Other members of the Club who have had benefit parties in their homes are Mrs. Leo D. Gilman, the Misses Hall, Mrs. Walton S. Hall, Mrs. George E. Hunt, and Mrs. Alfred W. Janes.

At the Club's meeting tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, Mrs. Mildred Beryl Palmer will speak on "The Changing American Home." Mildred and Stanley Listernick, children of one of the members, will play the piano.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 267 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 5 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Hartford — Sundays, 8:45 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven — Saturdays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Thursdays, 9:15 a. m., WNLC, 1490kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 1:15 p. m., WATR, 1320kc. Series, March 4, 5, and 6, 8:45 a. m.

Maine

Bangor—First Sundays, 1:30 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Greenfield—Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford — First and third Thursdays, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Springfield—Feb. 20, 9:30 a. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
West Yarmouth—First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.
Worcester — Second Fridays, 4:15 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia — Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.
Manchester — Wednesdays, 1:30 p. m., WMUR, 610kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket — First and third Wednesdays, 7 a. m., WPCI, 1420kc.
Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon; Second Wednesdays, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Sundays, 3:45 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Republic of Panama

Colon—Sundays, 2 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.96m).
Panama City—First Sundays, 2:45 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

Chain Store Dispute Heads for Labor Board

The best offer made by management in the chain store labor dispute involving 700 stores and 4,500 employees in eastern Massachusetts was rejected last night by the biggest Boston local union, Kenneth J. Kelley, President of the New England Food Council, reported today.

Mr. Kelley said that the other six locals concerned would vote within the next week, and that it looked as if they also would refuse the compromise, and the case would go to the New England War Labor Board.

Fresh Fruits And Vegetables Still Abundant

Even the clouds which gathered with the freezing of sales of canned meats and fish have their silver linings, albeit anything but a "tinny" silver.

And the brightest spot this week in local stores—beset on the one side by black markets and the other by limited stocks of processed items soon to be rationed—is in the fresh fruit and vegetable departments. Although a few vegetables are higher in price than last week, there are still many economical buys.

In the line of leafy green vegetables, there are good supplies of new cabbage in the retail market. Potatoes and carrots should be on the list for preparing attractive low-cost dishes.

Native apples again head the list of outstanding fruit buys for the week end. McIntosh, Baldwin, Northern Spy, or Cortland are all plentiful. And, when buying oranges or grapefruit, remember that the best buys will be found in the medium sizes which weigh heavy.

And now for some news about meat. Meat supplies are irregular; some markets seem to have a lot and others not any. And here's a tip, dishes which used to be featured on hotel menus of yesteryear can be made into a weekday favorite at home with a little planning on your part. Get the kidneys, hearts, or liver of beef, lamb, and pig as the basis for those new dishes. They're economical, since there is no waste in their preparation, and they rate high in food values.

There is less poultry on the market now, but when you buy, get fowls weighing three pounds or more. You get more food and less frame for your money that way.

In the line of fats, lard was available this week in many stores. Butter and oleo were still scarce in most retail markets.

N. H. Ski Trails Fine But Skiers Will Be Few

Most of Boston will stick to its war tasks over Washington's Birthday, but those who can get away from their desks without slowing down vital production are planning to spend the long holiday week end romping among New England's snowy hills.

The railroads, of course, are not running any special snow trains to ski centers this year. Nor will they until the war is over. However, ski enthusiasts can use the regularly scheduled trains that serve New England snow regions. Cumbersome skis and other equipment may be checked in the baggage car on train tickets.

Those traveling North this week end will be only a drop of snow in a snowdrift compared to the throngs that used to flow into New England's snow centers during the past holiday week ends. But, with fewer inns and lodging houses open this year, it appears that such popular regions as North Conway will have more skiers than available accommodations can adequately handle. In fact, North Conway's Chamber of Commerce has put out the Standing-Room-Only sign and actually are urging people to seek their winter sports elsewhere over Saturday, Sunday, and Monday.

Not a Room

In a telephone message to the Boston & Maine Railroad today the North Conway Chamber officials said that every available hotel or transient accommodation within North Conway, Intervale, and Kearsarge is already reserved for the coming week end. There is not a single room within the area covered by the Chamber where even a single additional guest can be accommodated.

The Chamber officials further said that more than 1,000 applications have been declined from people who desired to secure lodging so that they might enjoy winter sports there over the long holiday week end.

"With absolutely no place left for anyone to stay over night we want to urge those who are not already sure of their reservations to stay away from North Conway over Washington's Birthday," a North Conway spokesman said. "If anyone comes here without reservations there is no place, so far as we are able to ascertain, where they can obtain shelter over night this coming week end," he said.

Flow of Skiers

With more and more workers taking winter vacations this year there has been a steady flow of skiers to New England's winter resorts. In the first place this winter has produced the best snow conditions in many years. Second, workers in this area have been forced to take their vacation near home. And as a result the New England ski centers that have stayed open have done a satisfactory business. In fact, the skimobile at North Conway has actually done a far better business than in the previous winter when travel wasn't so rigidly restricted.

The use of private automobiles for trips to ski resorts has been forbidden by the Office of Defense Transportation and anyone using cars for this purpose is apt to be questioned by ODT officials who will be especially on the lookout for just such violations this week end.

Franconia's famous Tramway on Cannon Mountain has been operating all winter and will operate over the holiday week end. Exceptionally heavy snowfalls have occurred in Franconia Notch and the ski trails on Cannon Mountain are in the best condition in years.

Other New England areas in which skiing is excellent include Belknap, near Laconia, N. H.; Hanover, N. H.; Woodstock, Vt.; and the Berkshires in Massachusetts.

War workers who can spare only a short time away from their duties will find excellent facilities for skiing, skating, and tobogganing at any number of Boston suburbs, easily accessible by local transportation systems.

Extension of Time For Racing Sought

Extension of the number of legalized days for dog and horse racing in Massachusetts was sought today by representatives of the racing interest and members of the State Racing Commission.

In order to keep the State's revenue from racing somewhere near the 1942 level of $2,850,000, Charles F. Connors, Chairman of the Racing Commission, told the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs, that the 90 days on which horseracing is now permitted should be extended to 120 and the 200 days for dog racing should be increased to 250.

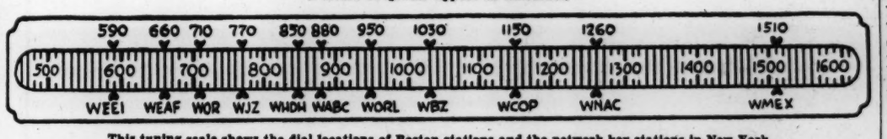
The Racing Commission Chairman said that both extensions would be effective only during the present state of emergency when revenues from outer sources are radically curtailed.

If present limits are retained, Mr. Connors said, revenues would probably drop. He said New York is anticipating a 35 per cent drop in track revenue.

Charles F. Adams, Chairman of the Eastern Racing Association, told the committee that banning of automobiles to take people to the tracks would substantially reduce revenue. He said that Suffolk Downs, because of its location, was one New England track certain to operate.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum" ...	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	Shady Valley Folks.....	Popular Music .....
3:30 Hollywood: "Post"	Winter Serenade	"Pepper Young's Family"	Shady Valley Folks.....	The Limerick Market....
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"...	Shady Valley Folks.....	The Limerick Market....
4:00 News Service	Newscast	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Stanley Dixon, news.....	Benny Goodman's Orch.
4:15 Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music.....	Stella Dallas: sketch....	Uncle Sam: drama.....	Guy Lombardo's Orch...
4:30 Victory Council ...	Men of Land, Sea & Air	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Bridgeport String En-	Dick Todd's Orchestra..
4:45 Del Castillo, organ.	Dance orchestra; News..	"Young Widder Brown"	semble: F. Foti, cond...	Johnny Long's Orch.....
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	Shep Field's Orchestra..
5:15 Date Book: Follies..	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk...	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:45 Ben Bernie's Show..	"Captain Midnight".....	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service .....
6:00 News comments ...	"Terry and the Pirates".	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Light Classics: Music...
6:15 Song Song, Bill Eliot	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Cowboy songs	Press Roundup; Sports..	Sports stories .....
6:30 Frazier Hunt, news.	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Musical program	News from Abroad.....	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra..
6:45 J. B. Kennedy, News	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory.....
7:15 Harry James's Or..	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	News of the World.....	Popular Music	News Service; Tax talk.
7:30 'Easy Aces': comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Bob Burns: "Arkansas	Concert Album	Felix Knight, songs.....
7:45 "Mr. Keen": drama	Col. E. M. Smith: 'Draft'	Traveler"; music; guests	Sports Interviews	Treasury Star Parade...
8:00 Meet Corliss Archer	Earl Godwin, news.....	Frank Morgan; Fanny	"Singin' Sam": songs...	"Dreamland Quartet"...
8:15 Meet Corliss Archer	Lum 'n' Abner.....	Brice; H. Stafford; or.	Ray Bradshaw's Orch...	Richard Sallinger, news
8:30 Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family": drama	Mystery drama	Songs of the Range....
8:45 Death Valley: News	"How Can We Get Maxi-	"Aldrich Family": drama	Mystery drama	"What's Going On?"...
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	mum Food Production?"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Classical Album .....
9:15 teur program	America's Town Meeting	orch.; songs; guests...	News Service	Classical Album .....
9:30 Stage Door Canteen	Henry King's Orchestra.	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Treasure Hour of Song:	Classical Album .....
9:45 Stage Door Canteen	Orchestra; Talk	orch.; Bert Lahr.....	soloists; orchestra	Classical Album .....
10:00 "The First Line"...	Raymond Gram Swing..	Abbott & Costello: com-	Raymond Clapper, news.	News; OPA News.....
10:15 "The First Line"...	Gracie Fields, songs.....	edy; orch.; soloist; guest	"From Rio de Janeiro"...	Henry Busse's Orchestra
10:30 Sen. C. O. Andrews.	'Wings to Victory': dr'ma	Today's News in the	Paul Schubert, news....	Duke Ellington's Orch..
10:45 News; World War II	'Wings to Victory': dr'ma	Making: Harold L. Ickes	Musical Roundup	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra
11:00 News: Quincy Howe	Louis Armstrong's Orch.	News; Songs; Talk.....	News Service	Charlie Barnet's Orch...
11:15 E. B. Rideout; Mas-	Sammy Eisen's Orch.....	What Can I Do?: drama	Ray Morton's Orchestra	Count Basie's Orchestra.
11:30 ter Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	Music of the New World:	South American Sere-	Day's End: music.....
11:45 Music: Dance orch.	Sportscast: News	Frank Black, conductor	nade; Bob Stanley's Or.	Day's End: News.....

Friday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock...	Talk; Organ Melodies...	.....
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Newscast	Musical Clock; News....	News Service	.....
7:30 Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	Songs; "Pieta"; music.	.....
7:45 News; War Summary	Religious program; News	News report	Musical Clock	.....
8:00 News of the World	Tune Up Time.....	Herb Lewis & Melodeers	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15 Shopping talk	Musical program	Military Band; News...	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable .....
8:30 Carl Moore: variety	Music of Many Lands..	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss Interviews...	Musical Timetable .....
8:45 Carl Moore; News..	News; Morning Notes..	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss Interviews...	Musical Timetable .....
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk..	News and Rhythm.....	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:15 School of the Air	Breakfast Club	"Uncle Sam": drama...	"All Hail to You".....	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:30 of the Americas	Breakfast Club	Imogene Wolcott: food.	Organ; Vocalists	Studio speaker .....
9:45 Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Gene and Glenn.....	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker .....
10:00 "Valiant Lady": sk.	Morning Market Basket.	News; Military band	News Commentator	Musical program .....
10:15 American Stories ..	Air Express Music.....	"The O'Neills": drama...	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 "Honeymoon Hill"..	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate": drama.....	"Cheer Up Gang"	"Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	"A Woman of America"	"Cheer Up Gang"	Mason" .....
11:00 News Roundup	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch..	New England Cupboard..	"Kick-Conga!" .....
11:15 Second Husband ..	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Organ recital; tenor....
11:30 "Bright Horizons"..	Famous Song Hits.....	"Snow Village": sketch.	News; House Party....	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Famous Song Hits.....	"David Harum": sketch	Yankee House Party..	News Service .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk..	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum...	Boake Carter, news....	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz.....	Chet Gaylord, songs....	George and Dixie.....	"The Pepper Shaker"...
12:30 "Helen Trent".....	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Defense; Taxes; Music..	Italian Melodies .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"...	Hour: talks; music.....	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00 "Life Beautiful" ..	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy..
1:15 "Ma Perkins".....	Edward M'Hugh, hymns	"Aunt Jenny": sketch...	Lester Huff's Trio.....	Italian Melodies .....
1:30 "Vic and Sade": sk.	Ted Rolfe, songs.....	"Big Sister": sketch....	News; Fashion talk.....	Curtain Time, featuring
1:45 "The Goldbergs" ..	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news....	Jean Harmer .....
2:00 Serial drama	Red Cross Interview....	"Light of the World"...	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 "We Love and Learn"	Air Express Music.....	"Guiding Light": drama	Philadelphia Orchestra;	"Uncle Sam": drama...
2:45 "Pepper Young": sk.	Studio Concert	Betty Crocker, talk....	Eugene Ormandy, con-	News Service .....
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	ductor	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Philadelphia Orchestra;	Popular songs .....
3:30 'Hollywood'; 'Post'.	Winter Serenade: music.	"Pepper Young's Family"	Eugene Ormandy, con-	Limerick Market .....
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"...	ductor	Limerick Market .....
4:00 News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife".....	Philadelphia Orchestra	Duke Ellington's Orch...
4:15 Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Uncle Sam: drama...	Vaughn Monroe's Orch..
4:30 Men Make the Navy	Johnny Doughboy's Re-	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Themes and Variations.	John Kirby's Orchestra.
4:45 Talk; Mount'n Music	port from London; News	"Young Widder Brown"...	Themes and Variations.	Buddy Clark, songs.....
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	Kay Kyser's Orchestra..
5:15 Date Book; Follies..	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk...	"Just Plain Bill".....	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:45 Ben Bernie: music.	"Captain Midnight".....	"Front Page Farrell"...	"Superman": sketch	News Service .....
6:00 News comments ...	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Light Classics: music..
6:15 'Today at Duncans'	Terry O'Toole, songs....	The Answer Man.....	Press Roundup; Sports..	Sportscast .....
6:30 Walt Cassell's Songs	Terry O'Toole, songs....	Music; Hum and Strum..	News from Abroad....	Harry James' Orchestra
6:45 The World Today...	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory.....
7:15 'Our Secret Weapon'	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	News of the World.....	Parade: Date With Disc	News Service .....
7:30 'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger":	"Women in Uniform,"	Yankee Starlets": songs	Marion Claire, songs...
7:45 "Mr. Keen": drama	western drama	Drama	John Barry, comment..	Treasury Star Parade...
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	Earl Godwin, news.....	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sing Up the News"...	Park Street Church
8:15 drama; guests	Dinah Shore, in person.	Graham; F. Black's Or.	The Barries; Willard Trio	Services .....
8:30 "Adventures of the	"Meet Your Navy": mu-	"Hit Parade": Mark	"The 'Cisco Kid": drama	Park Street Church
8:45 Thin Man"; News	sical variety show.....	Warnow's Or.; soloists.	"The 'Cisco Kid": drama	Excursions in Science..
9:00 "Playhouse"; drama	"Gangbusters": sketch..	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album .....
9:15 "Playhouse"; drama	"Gangbusters": sketch..	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	Classical Album .....
9:30 "That Brewster	Bernie Cummins' Orch..	"People Are Funny":	Double or Nothing: quiz	Classical Album .....
9:45 Boy": comedy serial	Dance orchestra; Talk..	quiz show	show; J. R. King, m. c.	Classical Album .....
10:00 "Caravan": Lanny	John Gunther, news....	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Network Sports	News; Defense .....
10:15 Ross; George	Gracie Fields, songs.....	Lou: music; guest.....	Network Sports	Guy Lombardo' Orch...
10:30 Gibbs; H. Shriner	Sammy Eisen's Orchestra	World's Most Honored	Network Sports	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
10:45 News; World War II	Men, Machines, Victory.	Music: M. Piastro, con.	Network Sports	Les Brown's Orchestra..
11:00 News; Cecil Brown.	Louis Armstrong's Orch.	News; Songs; Talk.....	News Service	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
11:15 Rideout; Orchestra	Newscast	"What Can I Do?": drama	Dance orchestra	Will Bradley's Orchestra
11:30 Chick Floyd's Or-	Fishermen's Program	Comedy Sketch	"Music Without Words":	Day's End: music.....
11:45 chestra	Sportscast; News	Comedy Sketch	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Day's End; News.....

Jungle War Picturer And Ickes on Air

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Col. Ralph M. Smith, Massachusetts State Director of Selective Service, speaks tonight on the draft, WHDH, 7:45 p. m.

Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator, speaks on March of Time. Another guest is George Strock, just returned from photographing jungle warfare in the South Seas, NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

The first of a series of six radiocasts from the leading Latin American Republics comes from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. These programs are presented in co-operation with the United States Chamber of Commerce, and are designed to acquaint United States listeners with economic and industrial expansion in South America. Participants will include Eric Johnston, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and Hardy Burt, economist; MBS-WNAC, 10:15 p. m.

Clifford Townsend, Food Production Director of the United States Department of Agriculture, and Louis Bromfield, author and farmer, will discuss "How Can We Get Maximum Food Production," and report on plans to stimulate food production for the relief of the growing food shortage here and abroad, America's Town Meeting of the Air, BLUE-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

Opera and operetta arias will be heard on Treasure Hour of Song, with Licia Albanese, soprano, singing "Spirit Flower" by Campbell-Tipton, and Bizet's "Oeuvre Ton Coeur." Francesco Valentino sings Romberg's "The Desert Song" and "De Provenza" from Verdi's "La Traviata." Together Miss Albanese and Mr. Valentino sing "Song of Love," from Romberg's "Blossom Time." Alfredo Antonini conducts the orchestra in "March of the Anzacs" by Lithgrow and "Tzigeuner" by Kotschka, MBS-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

Music of the New World devotes itself to Grand Opera in the Americas during the period 1800-1900, with Dr. Frank Black conducting the Orchestra and Hollace Shaw, soprano, Mario Berini, tenor, and Robert Merrill, baritone, NBC-WBZ, 11:30 p. m.

Senator Charles O. Andrews, Florida, speaks from Washington on "Why We Are Fighting," CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Mary Martin, Jean Hersholt, Walter O'Keefe and Vin

Public Safety Appropriation Stirs Clash in Bay State House

State House Roundup

The Massachusetts House today resumed debate on the seven months' budget which reached the floor from the Ways and Means Committee yesterday.

Democratic opposition to the appropriation for the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety amounting to $290,347 featured yesterday's session.

Representative Michael J. Neville of Cambridge, House Minority Leader, argued that the Committee's budget was submitted to the House without any breakdown of the amounts allotted to the various divisions of the Committee.

"If the Ways and Means Committee could arrive at the total of $290,347 after listening to a breakdown of the items, then we should have the same breakdown before us," he insisted.

An attempt to have the State's whole seven-month interim appropriations bill returned to the Ways and Means Committee with instructions that it be returned to the House with a schedule of the Public Safety Committee allotments was unsuccessful.

Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R) of Brookline, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, said the Public Safety Committee sum was submitted as a whole to avoid tying the hands of the Committee with specific appropriations, because the divisions under the Committee were undergoing constant change.

Liquor a Problem

Representative Edmond J. Donlan (D) of Boston, author of a bill to stop the sale of liquor after 11 o'clock at night, told the Committee on Legal Affairs that unless something is done about the present liquor situation the public would demand a return to prohibition.

Pointing to the increase in drinking among minors, Representative Donlan said that in 1940 there were 114 girls sentenced to the Industrial School for Girls and in 1942 the number had increased to 189.

He also cited figures showing that in 1932, under prohibition, only 21 women were sentenced to the State Reformatory for Women on drunkenness charges, while in 1941 there were 113 such cases.

Life Tenure Opposed

Elective public officials should remain subject to the will of the voters, Thomas M. Joyce, representing the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association, told the Legislative Committee on Towns yesterday.

Opposing a bill for life tenure in office for town clerks, Mr. Joyce expressed surprise when Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell was recorded in favor of the bill.

"I am shocked," Mr. Joyce declared, "that the Attorney General should step into this field, because I believe any office in Massachusetts which receives fees from the general public or otherwise collects money should not be put into life tenure. Anyone receiving public money should go before the public to have his work approved."

Samuel Le Vine, legislative agent for the Town Clerks Association, and a number of individual town clerks appeared in favor of the bill.

D. P. U. Tenure Out

The Senate, without debate, accepted adverse reports on two bills proposing life tenure for the five members of the Public Utilities Commission. The House took similar action several days ago.

Civilian Auto Mechanics Sought to Work Under Army

War Activities in New England

To relieve a critical shortage of automobile mechanics, the United States Civil Service Commission today urged every mechanic who is not engaged in war work or is not working full time or at his highest skill, to report immediately as civilian workers under Army direction in the Boston area.

"War vehicles of every description are being moved abroad in a continuous stream," the Commission pointed out. "The lives of our soldiers and the ultimate victory of our arms depend upon the mechanical perfection of these vehicles. What better service could a man render who is not in a position to bear arms than to devote himself to the repair and inspection, overhauling and perfection, of the implements upon which our boys abroad must depend for their very lives?" the announcement read.

"Well-equipped quarters and fine equipment have been prepared for this undertaking. A large installation has been prepared here with a production line, with civilian auto mechanics and Army officers in charge," the Commission further explained.

'Live' Ammunition

Two new training areas at Camp Edwards were tested yesterday with "live" ammunition, simulating battle conditions.

Machine-gun bullets whistled over the heads of the troops and dynamite charges were set off to simulate shell blasts as the troops went through their maneuvers.

Destroyer Abbot

Named for an early American naval hero, the destroyer Abbot slipped down the ways yesterday at the Bath, Maine, Iron Works yard. It was sponsored by Mrs. Grace Abbot Fletcher of Warren, R. I., great granddaughter of Commodore Abbot who served with distinction in the War of 1812 and commanded the frigate Macedonian on an expedition in 1852.

New Commander

Col. Edwin P. Conquest of Richmond, Va., has been named commander of the 366th Infantry Regiment at Fort Devens, to report next month after completing a field course at Fort Benning, Ga.

Lieut.-Col. Howard Donovan Queen has been acting commander and will remain at Devens, it is reported.

Colonel Conquest is a graduate of Virginia Military Institute and a former commander of the 176th (Old First) Virginia Infantry Regiment, having been in active or reserve military service for 32 years.

Personnel Officers

Personnel officers, both men and women, are wanted by the United States Civil Service Commission to work in Washington and in the field, according to an announcement today.

With pay ranging from $2,600 to $6,500, the lowest grade requires six years of experience, except that college study may be substituted, year for year, up to a maximum of five years.

Duties are in one or more special fields such as position classification, recruitment, placement, training, or employee relations, or to have charge of personnel administration in the central office or in a regional or district office of a Federal agency.

Decorate Heroes

A brigadier general and four soldiers received military awards at Fort Devens yesterday: Brig.-Gen. Daniel Noce received the Distinguished Service Medal for organizing the Engineer Amphibian Command; Sergeant Louis J. De Filipo, Corporal Joseph E. McCarthy, Corporal Francis T. Ryan, and Private First Class Morris Samovitz each received the Soldier's Medal for heroism displayed when a train of war prisoners was wrecked in Missouri last December.

Launch Yeomen

The Naval Training School for Yeomen aboard the "good ship" Hotel Victoria in the Back Bay announced today its first graduation, set for Feb. 20, in New England Mutual Hall.

Among the 150 yeomen third class who will have completed 16 weeks training for clerical or secretarial duties afloat or ashore are former business and personnel managers, a bank vice-president, a judge, artists, and county officials, it was disclosed; several of the students possess master's degrees.

First prizes for shorthand will be given to Charles F. Jones and William H. Lehr of Pittsburgh, Pa.; first prizes for typewriting will be awarded Thomas A. Hanis, Dunmore, Pa., and Doyle W. Smith, Mooringsport, La. Progress prizes will go to Olaf Bakk of Evansville, Minn., and Walter Louie, Los Angeles.

N. E. Men Wounded In Africa Listed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—The names of nine New Englanders were among 440 officers and enlisted men of the U. S. Army wounded in the African area since early November, the War Department has announced.

The department, indicating it was only a partial list, said that some of the wounded whose next of kin reside in 46 States and the District of Columbia had recovered and returned to duty.

The New England list and next of kin:

Connecticut

Pvt. Ralph W. Coutu, father, Esechias Coutu, Taftville.

Maine

Pvt. Joseph H. Carpentier, father, Leon M. Carpentier, Sanford.
Tech 4th Gr. George Pacquette, Miss Pauline Raymond, Portland.

Massachusetts

Tech. 5th Gr. John S. Baran, mother, Mrs. Caroline Baran (city unnamed).
1st Lieut. Malcolm Marshall, father, Andrew Marshall, Jamaica Plain.
Tech. 5th Gr. Francis M. McCaffrey, mother, Mrs. Annie McCaffrey, Worcester.

New Hampshire

Pvt. Rodney B. White, aunt, Mrs. Ella White, Greenfield.

Vermont

Pvt. Arthur A. Henes, wife, Mrs. Arthur A. Henes, Barre.
Pvt. Norman J. Letourneau, mother, Mrs. Hena Letourneau, Alburg.

Newport Officer Gets Rescue Honors

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP) — The Navy and Marine Corps medal has been awarded to Lieut. (J. G.) Thomas P. Lawton, Newport, R. I., for rescuing Joseph C. Sumner, seaman first class, of Fort Myers, Fla., from drowning when he fell overboard from a warship.

"Not knowing the extent of Sumner's injuries and realizing the danger of his being sucked into the turning propeller blades," the Navy announcement said, "Lieutenant Lawton immediately jumped into the water and pulled Sumner to safety."

The Navy also announced the commendation of the following for heroism:

Joseph John Chatterton, Jr., boatswain's mate second class, of Lynn, Mass., and Peter Paul Pelto, quartermaster, second class, Baltimore.

New Plays for Boston — Ballet Russe Season Opens

'The Family' Due at Wilbur On March 15

Oscar Serlin's production of "The Family," Victor Wolfson's play about White Russians in the British concession at Tientsin in 1937, at the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war, will come to the Wilbur Theater in Boston for a week, beginning Monday, March 15, in preparation for a New York engagement starting March 23.

The cast features Lucile Watson, Carol Goodner, Evelyn Varden, Nicholas Conte, Elisabeth Fraser, and Arnold Korff. Others in the company will be Ernita Lascelles, Boris Tumarin, June Kim, Bill Lipton, Lowell Gilmore, Joseph Tso Shih, Alec Englander, and Ronald Dexter.

The play is being rehearsed under the direction of Bretaigne Windust. Boris Aronson is designing the production. Costumes are by Carolyn Hancock, and lighting by Moe Hack.

This makes the third booking now in sight for Boston that week. The Theater Guild's new musical show, "Away We Go," is set to open on Monday night, March 15, at the Colonial, and a new play, "Secret Weapon," with Elisabeth Bergner to head the cast, is reported for the Plymouth starting Thursday night, March 18.

'Tomorrow the World'

Another production is announced for late in March in Boston. This is "Tomorrow the World," a play by James Gow and Arnaud d'Usseau, starring Ralph Bellamy, which Theron Bamberger will bring in for a week on the way to New York. The play goes into rehearsal next week under the direction of Elliott Nugent.

'Troop Train' on Screen

"Troop Train," the latest Victory Film, is being shown on the screens of the first run downtown movie houses this week. The film illustrates the Army's problems in moving heavy tanks, jeeps, motorcycles, and ambulances, and shows how the troops are taken care of in transit.

Maurice Seymour

Mia Slavenska

Appearing tomorrow evening in the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe presentation of "Magic Swan" at the Boston Opera House.

Rockwell Kent at Symphony

During concert hours this week at Symphony Hall a large selection of oil paintings by the eminent American artist, Rockwell Kent, will be on view. This is a subject exhibition, and Mr. Kent has composed this pertinent title for it: "Know and Defend America —Forty Paintings of Our Country and of the Out-Posts of Our Hemisphere."

Rockwell Kent is an individualist. He is a littérateur as well as a painter. Sometimes the two overlap. In any event, one cannot look at his pictures without "reading" suggested lines of poetry, implicit parables. The artist has always meant to do more than spread an exhilarating stretch of craggy landscape before us as a passing gratification. He recommends the loneliness of those remote outposts which he has discovered for himself.

If Alaska and Greenland have provided Mr. Kent with picturesque snowy vistas, the New York and New England countryside have inspired him with the beauty of the land.

He generalizes what he sees, translates everything into conventionalized packets of design. For us it is not necessarily American land, over which a patriot exults, but land anywhere, everywhere, generic land.

Rockwell Kent's painting style is notable for simplification and generalization. He is not subject to any of the current trends of artistic fashion. On the other hand, he is not unique, for his visualization resembles that which is native to Canada and Scandinavian countries. There are Russians who employ the same conventions. It is a style that is satisfactory to a temperament that favors the symbolic, the dramatic, the didactic.

The exhibition includes canvases depicting the icebergs, the clouds, the jagged rocks of Greenland; the northern night, the snow and glacier of Alaska; the hills and seacoast and farmlands of New England. This is a rare opportunity for Bostonians to become familiar with the gifts of Rockwell Kent as painter. D. A.

Talk on 'Tristan'

The second of Boris Goldovsky's talks on Wagner's music dramas will be given Thursday, Feb. 25, at 5 p. m., at the New England Conservatory of Music. The subject will be "Tristan." The final lecture, on "Meistersinger," will be given on March 4. These lectures are available to the public by application to the Conservatory Registrar before the talk.

Agnes de Mille's 'Rodeo' Is Received With Cheers

By Margaret Lloyd

The new ballet, "Rodeo," presented at the Opera House for the first time in Boston last night by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, a delight from beginning to end, was received with cheers as well as clapter. Not a trick could be missed. It is as open as the Western plains which are its background, or as the American temperament is supposed to be. It is a thoroughly American ballet, composed by the American choregrapher and dancer, Agnes de Mille, sturdily clothed by Kermit Love, and appropriately set by Oliver Smith. The score, incorporating folk themes and cowboy tunes, is by Aaron Copland.

As the subtitle, "Or the Courting at Burnt Ranch," indicates, the little plot is busy with courtship among ranch boys and girls, particularly of the gauche cowgirl, who, by the simple artifice of doffing boots and chaps for dress and slippers, finally gets her man. Lubov Roudenko, always a fiery dancer, does well with the part, supplanting the angular wit of Miss de Mille, its creator, with a rounder, softer conception, very appealing and not without its own tragicomic overtones.

* * *

There is plenty of vigorous masculine dancing, with Frederic Franklin as the vainglorious Champion Roper and Casimir Kokitch as the Head Wrangler with an eye for the ladies, in the lead. Two newcomers here, David Tihmar and Dorothy Etheridge, have a sprightly pas de deux in the folk idiom. Milada Mladova is lovely as the Rancher's Daughter, and Cowhands and Womenfolk are clearly and individually characterized by other members of the cast.

One flaw obtrudes and that in one of the most attractive scenes—a running-set done to an accompaniment of clapping hands by dancers and orchestra, and the offstage voice of the Caller. The Caller's chant is very much a part of the country dance and should be distinctly heard, not only for the words, which give the directions, but for the rhythm, which enters into the dancing. A microphone placed offstage with the voice, or better, the Caller brought into full view and hearing, would heighten the audience's pleasure in this scene.

The ballet begins with a Saturday afternoon Rodeo in the corral, followed by a tender retrospective interlude with the running-set (and here the backdrop of dancing horses is most engaging) and closes with a lively Saturday night dance at the ranch house.

* * *

Fortunes of war, and other fortunes, have brought many new faces among second-line dancers, and some hitherto subdued soloists, to the fore. But favorites of past seasons among the principals are still with the company. In addition to those already mentioned are Slavenska and Rostova, the Columbine and Chiarina of "Carnaval," which opened the program; Sonia Wojcikovska, who distinguished herself as Papillon; and Roland Guerard, who for the first time here had the part of Harlequin.

The ballet was nostalgic both in its romantic atmosphere and in the memories it evoked of the mighty Michel Fokine. It was conducted, by the way, by the Russian composer, Gregor Fitelberg, making his first appearance in Boston.

Franz Allers conducted "Rodeo" and the closing "Beau Danube," which brought before a devoted audience Alexandra Danilova in her old part of the Street Dancer, and was also nostalgic for its memories of Massine. When Massine (who seems to belong with this outfit rather than with Ballet Theater, which he has lately joined) made his entrance, he had the house at his feet. His keen and taut little Hussar was electric in its effect. Youskevitch, an excellent classical dancer, personable, admirable in his own kind of part, assuming the role last night, just strode on and made nothing of it. Perhaps he was wise not to try to imitate his predecessor in a role that was custom tailored for him by himself.

Carmen Amaya Program

Carmen Amaya and her troupe of Gypsy dancers and musicians including the male flamenco dancer, Antonio Triana, will present the following program in Jordan Hall, Saturday afternoon and evening, Feb. 27:

Orgia ..... Turina
Antonia Amaya, Leonor Amaya, Lola Montes
The Miller's Dance ..... Falla
Antonio Triana
Cordoba ..... Albéniz
Carmen Amaya
Jaleo de Jerez ..... Matos
Antonia Amaya and Leonor Amaya
Taranto ..... Palomo-Sabicas
Carmen Amaya
Capriccio Espagnol ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Antonio Triana and Lola Montes
Motivos Arabes and Alegrias ..... Sabicas
Sabicas
Enamorado ..... Infantes
Carmen Amaya, Antonio Triana and Antonia Amaya
"El Amor Brujo" ..... Falla
Carmen Amaya, Antonio Triana, Leonor Amaya, Antonia Amaya, Lola Montes
Goyescas ..... Granados
Antonia Amaya, Leonor Amaya, Lola Montes
Polo ..... Albeniz
Antonio Triana
Panaderos and Farruca ..... Sabicas
Sabicas and Paco Amaya
Jota ..... Popular
Antonia Amaya and Leonor Amaya
"Ay Que Tu" ..... Popular
Carmen Amaya
Farruca ..... Popular
Antonio Triana and Lola Montes
Alegrias ..... Popular
Carmen Amaya
Fiesta in Seville ..... Popular.
Entire ensemble

Sylvia Sidney

To be seen on the stage at the Copley beginning Monday in "Pygmalion."

Symphony to Play New Harris Work Honoring Russia

Dr. Koussevitzky has dedicated next week's concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra to celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Red Army of Soviet Russia and to Russo-American understanding. Novelty of the program will be Roy Harris' Fifth Symphony, dedicated to "the heroic and freedom-loving people of our great ally, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics." This work will be performed for the first time anywhere. The concerts will open with Edward Burlingame Hill's First Symphony, in B flat major. The second half of the program will be occupied by Liadov's Eight Russian Popular Songs for Orchestra, and Tchaikovsky's "1812" Overture.

Greer Garson has received, belatedly because of wartime conditions, a copy of the annual gold medal awarded by Picturegoer, British film magazine, for her performance in "Blossoms in the Dust." The original, of gold, remains in England until after the war.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"The Ziegfeld Follies," starring Milton Berle, Ilona Massey and Arthur Treacher. Staged by John Murray Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)
Colonial—"Springtime for Henry," starring Edward Everett Horton. 8:15. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Ballet

Boston Opera House—"Concerto," "Scheherazade," and "Prince Igor," presented by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. 8:30.

Music

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky conducting. 8.
Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street—Second concert of the Boston Society of Early Music, Alfred Zighera, viola-da gambist; Sylvia Marlowe, harpsichordist; Georges Laurent, flutist. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.
Copley Plaza, Oval Room—Symphony luncheon-recital. Boris Goldovsky, will discuss this week's Symphony program. 12:15 p. m.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 10:20 a. m., 2:05, 5:45, 9:30. "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. 12:25, 4:10, 7:55.
Esquire—"One of Our Craft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. 1, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes. 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.
Exeter—"Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. 2, 5, 8. "Silver Queen," George Brent, Lucille Ball. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35.
Fenway—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Victor Moore. 11:40 a. m., 2:50, 6, 9:05. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 1:40, 4, 7:50.
Fine Arts—"Gone With the Wind," Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable. 1, 4:40, 8:20.
Kenmore—"The General Died at Dawn," Gary Cooper. 2:50, 6, 9:30. "Carefree," Ginger Rogers, Fred Astaire. 1, 4:30, 8.
Keith Memorial—"Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:35, 10:35.
Majestic—"Saludos Amigo." 10 a. m., 12:28, 2:56, 5:24, 7:52, 10:20. Pathe News. 10:42 a. m., 1:10, 3:38, 6:06, 8:34, 11:04. "Squadron Leader X." 10:51 a. m., 1:19, 3:47, 6:15, 8:43.
Metropolitan—"Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 10:15 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20. "Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:40.
Modern—"George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 8:05. "Lucky Jordan," Jinx Falkenburg. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:35.
Orpheum—"Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone, Cecilia Parker, Fay Holden. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Power of the Press," Lee Tracy, Gloria Dickson. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.
Paramount: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Victor Moore. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:30, 9:40. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:25.
RKO-Boston—"Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Lillian Gish, Anna Lee. 10:15 a. m., 1:16, 4:17, 7:18, 10:19. Stage Show: 7:18, 10:19, 12:08, 3:09, 6:10, 9:11.
Scollay—"George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny. 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "Lucky Jordan," Jinx Falkenburg. 11:45 a. m. 3:05, 6:25, 9:45.
South Station Theater—"A Nation Dances," "Strange Empires," "Beating Time," "College Belles," "Mitchell Ayres and his Orchestra," "Tulips Shall Grow," latest newsreels and other shorts.
State—"Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone, Cecilia Parker, Fay Holden. 12:56, 4:04, 7:02, 10:10. "The Power of the Press," Lee Tracy, Gloria Dickson. 11:30 a. m., 2:38, 5:36, 8:44.
Telepix—"Leslie Howard at London," "The Russian Revue," "A Puppet-ooon," "Aviation Cadets." 30 minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.
Trans-Lux—"Kid Dynamite," East Side Kids. 9:40 a. m., 12:10, 2:35, 5:05, 7:30, 9:55. "Jail House Blues," Anne Swynne, Robert Paige. 11:05 a. m., 1:30, 3:55, 6:20, 8:50.
Tremont—"New Wine," 9 a. m., 12:30, 4:10, 7:50. "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan, Robert Cummings. 10:20 a. m., 2, 5:40, 9:20.
Uptown—"Seven Miles From Alcatraz," James Craig. 2:45, 5:30, 8:25. "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan, Charles Coburn. 1, 3:55, 6:40, 9:35.
Washington Street Olympia—"One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—**Capitol**: "George Washington Slept Here." Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan, Charles Coburn. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Phantom Plainsman," the Three Mesquiteers. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—**Capitol**: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "The Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. "Youth on Parade," John Hubbard, Martha O'Driscoll. 2, Continuous from 6:45.
BRAINTREE—**Braintree**: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Parachute Nurse," Kay Harris. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—**Egyptian**: "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene, Carla Lehmann. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 1:45, 8.
BROOKLINE—**Brookline Village**: "You Were Never Lovlier," Fred Astaire. "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene.
Cleveland Circle: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Seven Miles From Alcatraz," James Craig. 1:45, 8.
Coolidge Corner: "One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle. "From the Four Corners," Leslie Howard.
CAMBRIDGE—**Central**: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "McGuerins From Brooklyn," William Bendix, Arline Judge. 2, 8.
University—"Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne, Carmen Miranda. 1:30, 5, 8:10. "Destiny Unknown," Irene Hervey, William Gargan. 3:31, 6:41, 9:51.
DORCHESTER—**Dorchester**: "Nightmare," Brian Donlevy, Diana Barrymore. "Mountain Rhythm," Weaver Brothers. 2, 7.
Codman: "One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. "I Married a Witch," Veronica Lake. 1:45, 7:45.
Franklin: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Charles Laughton. "You Can't Escape Forever." 1:45, 8.
Strand: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 1:45, 7:45.
EVERETT—**Capitol**: "Seven Days' Leave," Lucille Ball, Victor Mature. 3:23, 8:13. "Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 2:10, 7, 9:15.
Park: "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis, Julie Bishop.
HYDE PARK—**Fairmount**: "Nightmare," Brian Donlevy, Diana Barrymore. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche. 1:45, 8.
JAMAICA PLAIN — **Jamaica**: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. 2, 8.
LEXINGTON—**Lexington**: "For Me and My Gal, "Judy Garland, "Spy Ship," Irene Manning. 2:15, 8.
MALDEN—**Granada**: "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 1:35, 4:45, 7:55. "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. 3:05, 6:15, 9:25.
Mystic: "Smith of Minnesota." Bruce Smith, Arline Judge. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Pittsburgh," Randolph Scott, Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. 3:20, 8:15.
Strand: "White Cargo," Walter Pidgeon, Hedy Lamarr. 3:20, 8:25. "Secrets of a Co-Ed," Otto Kruger. 2:10, 7, 9:55.
Orpheum: "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 2:05, 8. "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. 3:25, 9:20.
MATTAPAN—**Oriental**: "George Washington Slept Here." Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin, Kathryn Grayson. 1:45, 7:45.
MEDFORD — **Medford**: "Tish," Marjorie Main, Zasu Pitts. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. 1:45, 7:45.
Fellsway: "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 7:30.
MELROSE—**Melrose**: "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. 1:30, 7:30.
NATICK—**Colonial**: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy. "The Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM — **Paramount**: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. 2, 8.
QUINCY—**Quincy**: "Heart of the West," Roy Rogers, S. Burnette. "Living Ghosts," James Dunn, Joan Woodbury. 2, 8.
Strand: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy. "Brooklyn Orchid," William Bendix. 2, 8.
ROSLINDALE—**Rialto**: "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche. "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy. 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE—**Central**: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, John Carroll. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 2, 8.
Strand: "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. "World at War." 2, 8.
Capitol: "Manila Calling," Carole Landis, Lloyd Nolan. "I Married a Witch," Veronica Lake, Fredric March. Continuous 2-11.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—**Cameo**: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Hi, Neighbor," Lulubelle, Jean Parker. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—**Wakefield**: "Undying Monster," James Ellison, Heather Angel. 2:08, 7:54. "Seven Days' Leave," Lucille Ball, Victor Mature. 3:14, 8:59.
WALTHAM—**Embassy**: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "Eyes of the Underworld," Richard Dix. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—**Watertown Square**: "Ships With Wings," John Clements. "Treat 'Em Rough," Peggy Moran. 2, 8.
Coolidge: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Faye Emerson. 2, 8.
WAVERLY — **Strand**: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis.
WELLESLEY HILLS — **Community Playhouse**: "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore, Dana Andrews. 2:15, 7:45, daily, expect Sundays.
WEST NEWTON — **West Newton**: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. No matinee today. 7:45.
WINCHESTER — **Winchester**: "The Major and the Minor," Ray Milland, Ginger Rogers. "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

SHOWPLACE OF THE NATION — RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL — ROCKEFELLER CENTER
HELD OVER—TENTH WEEK!
Ronald COLMAN • Greer GARSON
In Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
"RANDOM HARVEST"
ON THE GREAT STAGE: "HATS OFF!"—a gay spectacle in four colorful scenes, produced by Leonidoff, with the Music Hall Rockettes, Corps de Ballet, Glee Club, Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Erno Rapee.
FIRST MEZZANINE SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE • Phone Circle 6-4600
Buy United States War Bonds and Stamps — Available in Foyer

HENRY FONDA • MAUREEN O'HARA in 'IMMORTAL SERGEANT'
Plus In Person On Our Stage: CONNEE BOSWELL, PAUL LAVALLE & Orch.
BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. Continuous Perfs.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

2nd Year! THE HIT THAT WON THE CRITICS' PRIZE
Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45th off B'way. Evgs. Incl. Sun. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 22nd at 2:40.

"A box-office hit. It is gay and heart-warming."—LIFE MAGAZINE
BROCK PEMBERTON presents
JANIE — 8th MONTH — Laugh Riot!
by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. No Mon. Perf. Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Sat., Sun. & Mon.

NEW LOW PRICES
BEST SEATS $2. ALL PERFS.
JUNIOR MISS
46th St. Thea., West of Broadway, Cl. 6-0075
EVGS. (Incl. Sun.) 8:40, $2 Top
Mats. SAT., SUN. & FEB. 22, 50c to $2

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY —ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 268 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Saturday & Monday at 2:40.
Mail Orders Promptly Filled

TONIGHT at 8:30 Best Seats $3.30
THE TOWN'S TOP MUSICAL HIT!
"Took audience by storm."—World-Tel.
ROSALINDA
Music by Johann Strauss
Mats. Wed., Sat. & Wash. Birthday 2:30. Evs. 8:30.
44TH ST. THEA., West of B'way. LA. 4-4377

"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor
50¢ to $1.50 at all Performances except Sat. Evgs. 50c to $2.50 | Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun. Two Holiday Perfs. Mon., Feb. 22nd.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (OPERA)

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
9 DAYS BEGINNING SAT. NIGHT, FEB. 27, to MAR. 7
3 MATINEES—Sun., Feb. 28; Sat., Mar. 6 and Sun., Mar. 7
SEAT SALE OPENS WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24
AT OPERA HOUSE AND WILBUR THEATRE. Phone HANcock 4520
MAIL ORDERS NOW TO BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
ENCLOSE RETURN STAMPED ENVELOPE
Fortune Gallo presents SAN CARLO OPERA COMPANY
CARLO PERONI, Conductor
Company of 150 and Corps de Ballet
REPERTOIRE
Sat. Evg. Feb. 27—AIDA
Sun. Mat. Feb. 28—LA TRAVIATA
Mon. Evg. March 1—CARMEN
Tues. Evg. March 2—RIGOLETTO
Wed. Evg. March 3—FAUST
Thurs. Evg. March 4—CAVALLERIA and PAGLIACCI
Fri. Evg. March 5—LA BOHEME
Sat. Mat. March 6—MARTHA (in English)
Sat. Evg. March 6—Il Trovatore
Sun. Mat. March 7—La Tosca
Sun. Evg. March 7—LA TRAVIATA
PRICES—TAX INCLUDED
EVENINGS AND SUN. MATINEES
Orchestra, 1st 12 rows, $2.20; balance, $1.65.
Orchestra Circle, $1.65. Balcony, 1st 5 rows, $1.65; balance, $1.10. 2d Balc., 1st 5 rows, 85c. Balance, 55c.
SATURDAY MAT., MARCH 6
Orchestra & Orch. Circle, $1.65. Balcony, 1st 5 rows, $1.10; balance, 85c. 2d Balcony, 55c.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"The most important and entertaining play of this season."—Barnes, Her. Trib.
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S
THE EVE OF ST. MARK
Cast of 25 including ALINE MacMAHON
CONT. 40 St. E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40, $1.10 to $3.30
281 Seats $1.10. Mats. Sat. & Mon., $1.10-$2.75
Seats selling for next 8 weeks. Mail Orders Filled.

"A delightful American comedy, fresh and original." Stark Young, New Republic
THE MOON VINE
MOROSCO, 45th St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-0330
Evenings Incl. Sunday 8:40, $1.10 to $3.30
Matinees Sat., Sun. and Feb. 22nd at 2:40

"One of the chief delights of the season"—BARNES, Her. Trib.
THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY and THE THEATRE GUILD present
ALFRED LUNT LYNN FONTANNE
THE PIRATE
S. N. BEHRMAN'S EXTRAVAGANZA
MARTIN BECK, 45 St. W. of 8 Ave. CI. 6-6363
Evgs. 8:40, $3.85-1.10. Mats. Sat. & Mon., $2.75-1.10

MICHAEL MYERBERG presents
TALLULAH BANKHEAD, FREDRIC MARCH, FLORENCE ELDRIDGE
THE SKIN OF OUR TEETH
A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. West of B'way. CI. 6-9158
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 22nd at 2:40

KATHARINE CORNELL presents
THE THREE SISTERS
Judith ANDERSON, Edmund GWENN, Ruth GORDON, Dennis KING
Gertr

Americans Concede Defeat by Nazis in Tunisia—Russian Advance Rolls West

Continued from Page 1

feat. Observers in Algiers likened it to that received by the British Eighth Army at El Gazala, west of Tobruk, last summer when Gen. Field Marshal Erwin Rommel began his advance into Egypt.

However, the final result did not appear likely to be as serious as the Libyan battle last summer because the British First Army in the north and the advancing British Eighth Army in the south both menaced Marshal Rommel on his flank.

Field reports indicated the Germans had captured a considerable portion of the American armored equipment, including new medium General Sherman tanks.

It was not known how much of this equipment Marshal Rommel would be able to repair and use or how great his own losses were, but it was strongly indicated that the German attack had succeeded in destroying American armored strength to the point where any advance by a successful counter-attack in the near future was unlikely.

The general feeling by observers at headquarters was that Marshal Rommel may have gone as far as he wants to at this stage, however.

But he appeared comparatively free to turn his attention southward where a Cairo communiqué announced that the Eighth Army of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery had reached the Mareth Line at both Medenine and at Foum Tatahouine after a 45-mile dash in two days.

Nazis Push Nearly To Algerian Border

The rapid movement of the German armored divisions which drove out of Faid Pass in Central Tunisia Feb. 14 had carried them to within 12 miles of the Algerian border at Feriana and to within 18 miles at Kasserine.

Fighting Wednesday was "on a reduced scale," despite the rapid advance of the enemy," an Allied communqué said.

That the Americans, in falling back before Marshal Rommel's onslaught, were fighting hard was indicated by the Italian High Command's communiqué, which said counterattacks had been launched, but said these were repulsed.

In reaching Feriana, the extreme point of their advance, the Germans had driven through Sidi Bou Zid, just west of Faid Pass, northwest of Sbeitla, where the heavy fighting was reported going on Wednesday, and then turned southwest through Kasserine.

Kasserine is on the eastern side of a range of mountains where the Americans may make a stand.

Before the enemy reached Sbeitla or Feriana, the 12th Air Force announced, the Americans had evacuated personnel and most of their material from three airfields in the vicinity of those two places.

The American and British Air Forces, however, continued to play a major role in the fighting.

Fighting planes were in action throughout Wednesday, a communiqué said. Heavy and medium bombers attacked an Axis airfield in Sardinia, sprinkling bomb bursts among many parked planes and shooting five, one of them a seaplane.

Two more enemy planes were shot down in an Axis attack on the Algiers area where, it was acknowledged, there was some damage and a number of casualties.

The Allies lost five planes.

Russia:

Soviet Cleans Up Pockets of Nazis

Moscow dispatches said the Red Army was cleaning out the remnants of German strongholds left in the rear of Soviet troops which had swept around them for spectacular gains.

"West of Kharkov our troops continued their successful offensive, inflicting heavy blows on the remnants of routed German units," the Russians said. "The Hitlerite path of retreat is covered with the bodies of dead enemy officers and men as well as with abandoned German heavy and light arms."

The Kharkov offensive carried into Bogodukhov, 36 miles to the northwest on the railroad to Sumy; to Zmiev, 20 miles southeast of Kharkov; and Alekseevskoe, 38 miles south of Kharkov, just east of the rail line and north of Lozovaya.

Russians units previously had penetrated from the east to Lozovaya, which lies about 70 miles northeast of Dnieperopetrovsk.

Between Kharkov and Kursk, a column apparently operating from the newly captured base at Kursk, took Graivoron, only 20 miles north of Bogodukhov, the Russians said, and then advanced into another unidentified city after beating down fierce counterattacks.

North of Kursk, a number of towns were captured and northwest of the city and west of Fatezh Soviet units forced a water crossing and stormed into another large town, it was announced.

"Under the blows of our units enemy troops are retreating with heavy losses," the Russians said.

Possibly the latter city was Dmitriev, which lies across a tributary of the Seim River. The offensive in this region threatens to fashion a pincers from the south about Orel, the last remaining German stronghold on the line from which they launched last summer's offensive.

In London, the offensives in these areas were regarded as a race for the upper branches of the Dnieper River with the Red Army striking from Kharkov to Kiev, 260 miles west, in an effort to turn any German defenses based on the river.

Slavyansk Taken In Donets Basin

On the southern front, menacing the Germans' left in the Donets Basin, the Russians announced the recapture of Slavyansk, a rail center about 30 miles north of the positions where Russian units previously had thrust to Kramatorsk.

Other towns also were taken in the Kramatorsk sector, extending a clamp to be laid about Stalino.

Elsewhere on the arc drawn about the Donets Basin, Russian troops took 11 villages southwest of Voroshilovgrad, and guerrilla units were aiding the regular army in flank attacks on retreating German columns in the Rostov area, the Russians said.

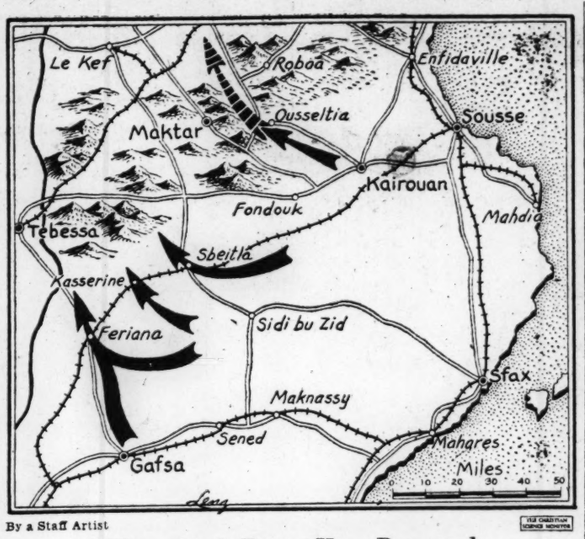
One of the towns taken in the Voroshilovgrad sector was Slavyanoserbsk, on the west bank of the Donets River 55 miles east of Slavyansk.

The Russians also announced that Rovenki and Sverdlovsk, southeast of Voroshilovgrad on the Likhaya-Garlovka branch rail line, were taken in the Ukraine drive.

Pravda, Communist Party newspaper, said in dispatches from the front that the fight to take Slavyansk was long and stubborn, even after the Russians had severed most of its communications and thrown a semicircle about it.

The Germans at the last sent 30 tanks into a counterattack along a narrow front, but mobile Russian artillery smashed seven and stopped the others, effecting the city's capture.

The seizure of Zmiev was regarded in Moscow as placing the Red Army virtually in the front yard of Taranovka, on the Kharkov-Lozovaya railway. The Russians at Alekseevskoe, south of Taranovka, split the German forces in the latter city from those at Beliaevka, also on the railway.



By a Staff Artist

Where U. S. Forces Have Retreated

Tunisian battleground where American troops suffered a reverse at the hands of German armor. The Americans now have retired into the mountain town of Tebessa, shown on the left. Black arrows indicate main points of German attacks. Broken arrow represents possible course of an expected Axis thrust through the Ousseltia Valley.

Destroyer Sinking Told by Survivors

By the Associated Press

Guadalcanal, Feb. 1 (Delayed.)

Survivors of a United States destroyer sunk by Japanese dive bombers off Savo Island were brought ashore here late today.

[A United States Navy communiqué two days ago announced that a destroyer, the name of which was withheld, was sunk near Savo Island Feb. 1.]

Six or seven Japanese planes attacked the vessel, the survivors related, scoring three direct hits and one damaging near miss.

South Pacific:

Japanese Strafed In New Guinea

American heavy bombers and Australian long-range fighters pressed air action against the Japanese Wednesday, bombing and machine-gunning widely scattered points in New Guinea and New Britain.

On the ground in New Guinea Allied jungle troops pushed along on the heels of the Japanese continuing their withdrawal from the Wau area toward Mubo, 12 miles south of Salamaua, with forward units striking at the harrassed enemy as they moved nearer to Mubo.

Liberator and Flying Fortress bombers dropped quarter-ton bombs on Babo, in Dutch New Guinea, and on Ubili and Gasmata in New Britain. Fires were started in the enemy-occupied area at Ubili. Barges offshore at Gasmata and the airdrome at the Japanese base were bombed and strafed.

Meanwhile, Japanese Imperial Headquarters in an unconfirmed communiqué broadcast by the Tokyo Radio said that Japanese Naval Air Force and Navy antiaircraft batteries had shot down 73 planes in the Solomons, the Southwestern Pacific, and the Aleutians in a 15-day period ending Feb. 15.

Eight others were damaged, the communiqué claimed.

Against these losses which the Japanese claimed to have inflicted upon American and Allied air power, the communiqué admitted the loss of only two of their own planes.

The Japanese consistently in the past have exaggerated their victories and minimized their losses. Against these latest claims stand two United States Navy communiques of two days ago giving details of fighting from Jan. 29 through Feb. 15 in the Solomons region. The Japanese, these United States war bulletins said, lost at least 63 planes against 22 for the Americans.

Another Washington communiqué, on Feb. 15, told of a raid on Kiska in the Aleutians on Feb. 13 in which three Zeros were shot down. Another Japanese plane was shot down in the Western Aleutians.

While a Japanese Army spokesman was announcing in a Tokyo broadcast recorded in London that Japan now plans "to take all conceivable measures to crush Chungking resistance," the Chinese made known in Chungking that Japanese forces had launched a series of drives around Canton, in far southern Kwangtung Province, just a week ago and had been beaten and were fleeing to their bases.

The Chinese added, however, that fighting in central Hupeh Province, where the Japanese have been attacking from their bases north of the Yangtze River in the Shasi-Ichang area, was growing in intensity.

In this area, where the Japanese have penetrated closest to Chungking, the invaders apparently are conducting a carefully prepared operation with eight columns taking part in attacks which began Feb. 14. The Japanese have made some progress, a Chinese Army spokesman said, but the Chinese have recovered some points lost.

The Chinese spokesman said the Japanese had been broadcasting that they were preparing for a new offensive toward Changsha, Capital of Hunan Province in Central China, from the gates of which they have been driven back three times.

"I don't know whether this is true but we are not worried," the spokesman said.

He reported that Japanese landings had been made at points on the Liuchow Peninsula, Chinese territory below the French leased territory of Kwangchowwan, on the far South China coast, where the Japanese landed a considerable force Wednesday. At these new points the Chinese are putting up a stiff resistance.

Five Japanese Ships Sunk by U. S. Subs

In Washington, the Navy reported that American submarines, raiding Japanese supply lines in the Pacific, have sunk five more enemy vessels, probably sunk a Japanese cruiser, and damaged a cargo vessel.

Most of the craft sent to the bottom or damaged presumably were engaged in transporting men and equipment to the scattered Japanese bases throughout the South Pacific area.

But little detail was given. The Navy reported only that the submarines accounted for the vessels in the "Pacific and Far East" waters, in pursuance of a policy to confine reports of submarine activity wholly to results.

Chungking dispatches said the Japanese had landed considerable forces in Kwangchowwan, French leased territory on China's far southern coast, indicating that the invaders are preparing for extentive operations in China's southern province of Kwangtung.

Heavy fighting was reported at several points in the interior of that Province, where the Japanese already hold Canton and adjacent sections, and also in the Yangtze Valley and Eastern China, where the enemy has large forces in motion.

British bombers in continued attacks on Japanese-occupied Burma started two large fires in the village of Yegyanbyin, on Akyab Island, and bombed troop positions at Donbaik and parked aircraft on Heho airdrome, the British announced in New Delhi. Fighters strafed Monywa airdrome, it was added.

By a Staff Artist

Russian Battle Lines Move Westward

Shaded area shows how fast-moving Russian Armies are encroaching on Axis-held Ukraine. White arrows indicate main Soviet spearheads.

Middle East Change In U. S. Supply Head

By the Associated Press

Cairo, Feb. 18

Brig. Gen. Robert W. Crawford is to succeed Maj. Gen. Russell L. Maxwell as chief of the United States Army Services of Supply in the Middle East, it was announced today. General Maxwell is leaving soon for another theater.

RAF on Raid:

Bombers on Mission Over Continent

Royal Air Force bombers renewed their aerial offensive over the continent Wednesday night with an attack on undisclosed targets in Western Germany, the British Air Ministry announced in London. "None of our aircraft is missing," the communiqué said.

U-Boats Active:

Schooner Sunk Off South America

From Saint Lucia, British West Indies, comes word that the Germans apparently have started the long-awaited renewal of their submarine campaign in the Caribbean with the sinking of a large British West Indian schooner off the north coast of South America.

The schooner belonged to Capt. Wilbert Compton, one of a family of schooner owners. Some survivors reached Trinidad. Others landed in South America, presumably at Venezuela.

Australia:

Krueger to Command American Field Army

Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of War, announced at a press conference that Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger had arrived in Australia to take command of a new field army of American troops, the Sixth Army, to be formed of units already in the Southwest Pacific.

General Krueger, formerly commander of the Third Army with headquarters at San Antonio, Texas, went to Australia at the request of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Mr. Stimson said, because the strength of American forces in the Southwest Pacific has reached such proportions that the organization of a field army there appeared desirable.

General MacArthur retains his post as Commander in Chief of Allied Forces in the Southwest Pacific, and Mr. Stimson said also that General Krueger's new assignment would not affect the status of Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger.

General Krueger is succeeded in the Third Army command by Maj. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, who becomes a lieutenant general by virtue of his new job.

Mr. Stimson said that American forces in Central Tunisia had suffered a "serious local setback" which "should not be minimized, but still less should it be exaggerated."

Reports are incomplete, the Secretary told his press conference, but the American forces apparently have suffered rather heavy casualties in both personnel and equipment, with a number of tanks destroyed by German dive bombers in the fighting of the past four days.

The Secretary supplied these totals of Army casualties on all fronts in the war to date, exclusive of the past four days in Tunisia: 3,533 killed, 6,509 wounded, 25,684 missing in action, and 6,132 officially reported prisoners of war.

Mr. Stimson noted that the total of missing included a large number who were in the Philippines and probably would be reported ultimately as prisoners. His totals also included some 12,600 casualties among the Philippine Scouts, most of these listed as missing in action.

Britons Urge Faster Action On Social-Insurance Plan

Continued from Page 1

eight shillings weekly as contained in the Beveridge Plan. Alternatively, however, he signified the Government's intention of providing free school meals up to 2s. 6d. weekly for each child.

"The comprehensive health service" outlined by Sir John would in the main, he said, be extension of present health insurance now limited to lower-income groups and make its extension to all classes of the community. He emphasized that the service would be organized, in the words of the Beveridge report, "to ensure that for every citizen there is available whatever medical treatment he requires in whatever form he may require it." He also stressed the importance of maintaining "to the greatest possible extent the principle of a free choice of doctors."

The impression Sir John gave was that the Government's approach to the health-insurance scheme was such as to open the way for Christian Scientists to obtain some safeguards when the legislation was being drafted.

On the report itself, three main points emerged from Sir John's statement of the Government policy:

1. The importance of adequate safeguards against abuses of unemployment benefit was particularly emphasized. The Government, he said, agreed that training of unemployed after a given period of time was one necessary step, but he said: "Training regulations would not, however, in the view of the Government, constitute an effective safeguard against abuse of the unemployment benefit, and they consider it would be vitally necessary to introduce some system which would provide a strong check against such abuse."

This provision is welcomed by many people here who feel that the main danger of the Beveridge Plan resides in its failure to provide safeguards against the removal of incentive to individual effort.

Insurance Conversion

2. The Government rejected the Beveridge proposals that the business of industrial insurance might be converted into public service. Sir John's statement was that "with the other proposals of the report, the Government had quite enough on its hands."

3. The final commitment on the financial side depends upon the economic and financial situation of the country after the war. Sir John made it plain that the Cabinet refused to commit itself at this time on the grounds that the nation's ability to carry it out depended on maintaining prosperity and in particular on keeping up Britain's export trade.

In general, therefore, the Government's attitude was to accept most though not all of the Beveridge recommendations, but to delay actual introduction of legislation to give it full effect until it were possible to foresee more clearly what the financial state of the country would be after the war.

This attitude has failed to satisfy a large section of opinion in Parliament, and consequently the Government is faced with a strong demand for a more positive policy and more immediate action.

Crack Panzer Units Hit Green U. S. Troops

Continued from Page 1

vehicles likely to become available there.

They now appear to be right, since the Germans have unerringly located the weakest Allied sector and have invited the Allied High Command to rush in reinforcements at the expense of some other part of the line.

Losses Compensated

Apart from heavy American losses in tanks and men, the loss of two airfields at Telepthe and one at Sbeitla is a considerable disadvantage to the United Nations. But it has been compensated for in advance by a number of fresh air fields or areas suitable for use as airfields gained by the British Eighth Army.

The two theaters of war in which the First and Eighth Armies are engaged is now fast becoming one, and this is specially true in regard to air operations, which have been to some degree interchangeable for some time past.

In their latest advance, the Germans used dive bombers to soften the American defenses before their tanks went in. Against "green" troops this always is effective. But American and British authorities now are united in the view that the dive bomber still is an inferior proposition to the fighter-bomber or nondiving bomber.

The Germans, too, are coming around to this view, it seems, because they are placing more and more reliance on their own fighter-bombers, of which the best is the Focke Wulf 190.

Use Limited Now

When they use dive bombers, they take great care to do so in periods when Allied fighters are not around and against troops too inexperienced to stand their ground when JU 87's or JU 88's swoop down.

The view of air authorities here is that local fighter superiority is a conclusive answer to the dive bomber, as is carefully directed fire by the troops the dive bomber is attacking. To troops actually menaced by the dive, the dive bomber presents a target for a no-deflection shot, and for other troops around, the aircraft is no menace except as a morale factor.

In the presence of fighter opposition, the dive bomber is what the Royal Air Force describes as a "piece of cake" when it pulls out from its dive, but the fighter-bomber, once its bombs are released, is capable of taking on opposing fighters at their own game.

There is no sign of divergence between United States and British authoritative opinion on the question of dive-bomber policy. In North Africa, the problem is merely to bring into action sufficient fighters to counter dive-bombing atacks, to train ground troops to deal with them, and to amass sufficient fighter-bombers and ordinary day bombers to pay back the Germans in their own coin.

Morale Effect

It is pointed out that the morale effect on troops of nondive bombers such as Bostons is greater upon experienced troops than is that of the dive bomber, because, whereas toughened soldiers can assess accurately what the dive bomber is about to do, bombers at higher altitude can fill troops over a wide area with anxiety as bombs start to come whistling down.

Members of the High Command here with whom I have talked today betray no excessive anxiety about the German advance because they point to Field Marshal Rommel's danger from the Eighth Army and they anticipate anyway that eviction of the Axis forces from Tunisia is going to be a tough job.

It is realized that the percentage of losses of German bombers over North Africa is one no air force can endure indefinitely. Indeed, it is believed the Luftwaffe now is beginning to feel the pinch and consequently are being forced to conserve bombers and bomber crews in order to throw in the maximum number of bombers at later crucial periods and to prevent a decline in German airmen's morale.

It is believed the Luftwaffe is the part of the German machine that is most likely to crack first, because it is failing to carry the day here and in Russia, just as it did in the Battle of Britain. The steady growth of Allied air strength promises further to increase the heavy strain constantly thrown upon the Luftwaffe from the immense ring of Allied airfields. The Axis is being hammered in a circle drawn from Britain through Russia to the whole length of the North African coast.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Clothing Sale
Rogers Peet Company
SUITS and OVERCOATS
hotel syracuse MEN'S SHOP
140 East Onondaga Street
ZELL-STIMSON

HILL TOP Laundry INC.
High Grade Laundry
Odorless Dry Cleaning
509 Pond St. Syracuse, N. Y.
PHONE 3-6115

Save Time
Bank at a First Trust Branch and Mail Thrift Checks
FIRST TRUST & DEPOSIT COMPANY
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

DAIRYLEA Milk
Inspected-Protected Rich, Creamy, Delicious
Ice Cream
The Perfect Dessert Phone Your Order Today
DAIRYLEA
810 Burnet Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
Phone 2-0103

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Fine Footwear
Selby Styl-Eez Easy-Goer Arch Preserver
IN SYRACUSE EXCLUSIVELY AT
Park-Brannock
427 South Salina Street

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
4-4541
Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
McCurdy's
3 pairs of McCURDY SHOES should be enough
—for any man, woman or child! Now, more than ever, McCurdy quality is your best buy! Good leather, good construction, good fit! McCurdy's has built its reputation on giving you all three!

Once-in-a-War-Time FUR SALE
New charge accounts and budget payments invited.
Projansky
39 East Avenue
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
McFarlin's Oddment SALE
Now in Progress
195 Main St., East

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
GENESEE 6502
9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Curtains and Draperies Join Our Great February SALES FOR THE HOME
Here's Just One Value from Hundreds for Your Windows and Home:
RUFFLED CURTAINS
1.94 pr.
Our ceiling price for these fresh, billowy-full, well-made curtains is $2.25! Choice of fluffy cushion dots or dainty pin dots.
CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES THIRD FLOOR
SIBLEY, LINDSAY & CURR CO.

FLUSHING, N. Y.
Heirlooms
There can be no Keepsakes or Heirlooms for Tomorrow unless you buy Jewelry of Quality Today.
Now, and for years and generations to come, the Gem you buy will bring Happiness. As a gift, nothing expresses sentiment in such an enduring form or preserves more permanently the recollection of the Giver.
OTTO H. BOYSEN
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
ESTABLISHED 1902
37-24 Main Street FL. 9-1414

martins
FULTON STREET BROOKLYN
Man Tailored, Men's Wear
WORSTEDS
Suit classics whose through-and-through perfection neither time nor long service can touch . . . collar coaxed to the curve of the neck . . . knife-thin, hand-picked edges. In choice men's suitings. Sizes 12 to 20. 39.95

Oppenheim Collins
33 W. 34TH ST., N. Y.
BROOKLYN, WHITE PLAINS, GARDEN CITY
NEW SIDE-DRAPE PLEATS
O-C's wonderfully flattering dress with draped waist and rippling ruffle, finely pleated.
Black or navy rayon crepe. 12 to 20.
$7.98
Mail and Phone Orders Filled While Quantities Last

BUFFALO, N. Y.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson
A. M. & A.'s Mid-Winter
FURNITURE SALE
Now in Progress
Two great floors filled with the type of furniture you need. Make selection Now and Save!

Kharkov Fall Alters Russian Picture

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This is a new and very different war today with the great Ukrainian Capital of Kharkov once more in Russian hands.

The Red Army's triumphant recovery of that city produces changes in the military picture of the war almost as drastic and significant as did the repulse of the great German 1942 offensive at Stalingrad. It changes the premises of the political situation even more drastically than did Stalingrad.

On the military side, the recovery of Kharkov seals the collapse of the famed German "1941 winter line" which they have had a year and a half to fortify, which held firm against Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's counteroffensive last spring, which provided the jump-off positions for the entire 1942 campaign, and which is indispensable to any repetition of last summer's German threat to the very existence of Russia.

That winter line is now in fragments. What points the German armies still hold obviously are being held, as was Stalingrad, to cover the withdrawal of the bulk of the German forces to new positions in the rear. The whole German southeastern front is in retreat.

New Line Mentioned

The general expectation is that the German High Command now intends to stabilize the southern wing of the Russian front on a line extending from the bulge of the Dnieper River at Dniepropetrovsk and Zaporozhe due south through Mariupol to the Sea of Azov. They would have to hold at least at that point for a time if they are to extricate the bulk of their forces in the Crimea as well as those which have abandoned Rostov and now are falling back through Taganrog.

There are also persistent reports from the neutral "listening posts" of Europe such as Stockholm, Bern, Switzerland, and Lisbon, Portugal, that the new German plans for the Russan front call for a withdrawal of the entire line from the Baltic to the Black Sea back to the line which runs from Riga through the Pripet Marshes and south by Kiev and the Upper Dnieper to Odessa.

It makes relatively little difference in the positional sense whether the stand is made on the north-south line through Mariupol, or on the line which would use Odessa as its southern anchor.

In either case the positions have been abandoned from which the great 1942 offensive was launched. The Germans could start limited offensives from farther back, but if they had any serious intention of resuming a major drive to destroy Russian armies and Russian resistance they would have clung to the Rostov-Kharkov line. The abandonment of it means abandonment of any serious intention to resume the march to the heart of Russia.

If the Germans try to hold a more advanced line which would keep the Crimea in their hands, it keeps open the chance for a limited offensive into the Caucasus which they may still contemplate in the spring for the primary purpose of denying Caucasus oil to Russia. If they fall back farther, it would seem to preclude even such a limited offensive as that.

Nazi Troops In Peril

What is of more immediate importance is whether the Germans are being pushed back at a speed which will permit the isolation of further great pockets of German troops.

They already have lost about 250,000 men at Stalingrad.

Another 100,000 from the Caucasus have been trapped at the Kerch Peninsula. Some undoubtedly will escape over this narrow bottle neck, but most are undoubtedly lost to Hitler.

Will the Germans be able to extriate the forces which are moving back from Rostov to Taganrog? Any Russian spearhead reaching the Sea of Azov behind these retreating Germans will pinch off another 100,000 or so men. If the Russians could reach the Dnieper in force, they might conceivably add a total of 500,000 to the Stalingrad bag.

It is too soon to predict such a complete collapse of the German southeastern front. So far as can be determined from the outside, the German withdrawal is orderly in the sense that the High Command is extricating the bulk of its forces. It has not degenerated into a rout and it seems to be going according to a plan, albeit a plan which probably was drafted hurriedly and under some pressure.

The German loss in equipment is extremely heavy. While they may extricate some remnants of the Caucasus armies over the Kerch Peninsula, they certainly cannot take equipment and the chances are that Hitler already has lost almost the entire heavy equipment provided for the Caucasus campaign.

If he loses a half million men from that army, in addition, which is still possible, it means that German war fortunes are at the bottom of the barrel and that the German Wehrmacht is reduced to the point where the garrisoning of the main defenses of Germany itself represents the real limit of its capabilities.

Possible Nazi Aims

There remains, however, considerable doubt as to damage which will be done to the Wehrmacht. Unless the Russians do trap more large pockets of Germans and add another half million to those taken at Stalingrad, the Germans will remain capable of launching an offensive somewhere in the spring, presumably in the West. A withdrawal to the Riga-Pripet Marshes-Odessa line would seem to indicate either a desperate attempt to invade England or to cut off Anglo-American armies in Africa.

But one conclusion does emerge from the snow and ice and horror of the German-Russian front which transcends all else in importance. What has happened there in the past two weeks constitutes an admission on the part of Germany that it cannot, and never will be able to, destroy Russia in this war. The failure to even seriously contest Kharkov is the supreme admission that Stalin's armies have won the Battle of Russia and that Hitler no longer attempts to deny Soviet Russia's right or ability to exist.

The implications of any such admission in Berlin are of prime importance to the entire world, including particularly the United States and Great Britain. They are as follows:

The admission that Soviet Russia cannot be conquered deprives the German High Command of any reason for desiring to continue war with the Russians. They can never entirely eliminate the Russian front. It was a front from September of 1939 on and was manned by German troops even though inactive. But they can desire, and even hope, to reduce the amount of action on that front to an absolute minimum. The advantages to them from conclusion of at least an armistice with Russia are tremendous.

Hitler's Only Hope

There is every reason for the Germans to seek a resolution of their differences with Russia, and no real reason to want to continue the war with Russia. In fact, a peace with Russia would give Hitler the one slim chance left to him of salvaging his regime. With peace in his rear he might conceivably hope for some outcome in the West other than "unconditional surrender."

Therefore, the most likely political development of the next few weeks is a powerful German "peace offensive" directed against Russia.

If it comes, it will be backed by real offers. Hitler is in a much better position with the Russians than he would be with either Britain or America. He still has enormous areas of Russian soil and millions of Russian citizens in his control. The offer to restore them to Russia is an offer of something tangible and something terribly important to Russia. It is the kind of offer he is in no position to make to anyone else. He holds no American territory and only a handful of American prisoners. He holds no British soil of any consequence. He has caused both these nations enormous damage but has no means of atoning for that damage except through defeat and "unconditional surrender."

With Russia, Hitler has something to offer. He not only can restore all conquered Russian territory, he can, without weakening his western positions, renounce the Baltic States, Bessarabia, German influence in Bulgaria and Rumania, German troops in Finland. He has real bargaining power and the ability to tempt the Kremlin.

And there is no Russian equivalent of the "unconditional surrender" doctrine standing in the way. So far as Russia's public and stated policy is concerned about, all the Germans would have to do would be to dethrone Hitler. The dialectics involved in acceptance of peace with Germany on terms favorable to Russia would present no serious difficulty to the Kremlin, provided Hitler personally was out of the picture.

Which is a further reason for expecting the overtures to come from Berlin in the very near future.

Astrakhan Freed From Nazi Peril

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Feb. 18

In outsting the Nazis from the Kalmyck area, the Soviets removed the danger to Astrakhan, the fish bin of Russia, as well as the connecting link with Iran through which United States and British supplies flow into Russia.

The Red Army's offensive—which is based largely on the tactic of encirclement—has beaten the Nazis at one of their own favorite maneuvers. It has made the Germans in every village look upon themselves as potential Stalingradites.

Nurses Dicker for a Necklace

Associated Press from United States Army

Maybe the Trader Learns a Trick or Two

There are no "One Price" signs in North Africa, but that doesn't seem to bother the Yanks who, although they know that at home when a thing is marked to sell at a dollar it takes a dollar to buy it, come from a nation of David Harums and are natural dickerers. Here we have two Army Nurses, Helen Hinckley of Bradford, Pa., at left, and Florence Christman of Kresgeville, Pa., matching wits for a necklace with a native trader near their post in Algeria.

Churchill Gets Lion —But It Stays at Zoo

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 18

Prime Minister Churchill has become the owner of an African lion. The Zoological Society of London offered to make him a gift of Rota, the Zoo's favorite lion, to help him remember his journey to Casablanca and Tripoli.

Mr. Churchill accepted on condition that he not be expected to keep Rota at Downing Street or at Chequers, the Prime Minister's country home.

British Bombs Over Denmark: Population Shows Gratitude

By Joachim Joesten
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A number of interesting details have been received from both Danish and Swedish sources regarding the recent bombings of Copenhagen and Danish territory generally. Copenhagen, contrary to some reports has been bombed several times during the war.

It appears that the first reports which declared the primary target of the last raid, the Burmeister and Wain shipyards, to have been "practically wiped out," overshot the mark. Burmeister and Wain is the largest shipbuilding firm in Scandinavia, with plants, shipyards and subsidiary factories spread all over the northern section of Copenhagen. Its facilities could hardly have been wiped out in an attack of this size, in which, according to the Air Raid Defense Chief of the city, only 32.3 tons of bombs were dropped.

The raid, nevertheless, was devastating enough. Burmeister and Wain's main shipyard on Refshale Island was badly damaged. The Diesel engine plant—a large, glass-roofed building that faces Christiansborg Castle across the canal—also suffered considerable damage; a near-by sugar refinery was destroyed.

Damage of a yet undetermined nature also was inflicted on the Knippels Drawbridge, a famous Copenhagen landmark. There were only few fatalities, but about 9,000 persons had to be evacuated because of a time bomb that fell into the crowded industrial quarter around Islands Bryygge.

Residents Forewarned

Perhaps the most curious fact about the attack was that the BBC, a few days before the raid, had warned the population in a Danish-language radiocast that Burmeister and Wain would be bombed, with the result that many people had evacuated the danger area in good time.

It was even reported that the Danish underground had expressly invited the Royal Air Force to come and get the Burmeister and Wain plants, since they were being operated for German account, and that many persons thought the attack was being unduly delayed. In any event, all reports agree that the population, when the raiders at last arrived, openly expressed their gratification.

Danish eyewitnesses of the raid have expressed their amazement at the weak defense put up by the Germans. Only a few fighter planes rose to challenge the Mosquitoes and antiaircraft fire was weak and ineffective. An unanswered question asked by many is whether the Germans were really unprepared, despite the warning given beforehand, or they simply did not have the means to defend the occupied city.

Other Towns Damaged

Other Danish towns have taken far severer punishment than the Capital. Among the most-bombed places are Aalborg and Aarhus on Jutland, which are both ringed with German air bases. According to Danish official sources, approximately 10,000 bombs have been dropped since the German occupation on 500 to 600 places in Denmark. Admitted casualties to date are 39 killed and 68 injured. The material damage is estimated at $3,000,000. [Some or all of these figures may, of course, have been altered under German influence.]

Bombings of Danish territory, however, are far less frequent than "transit raids." Many of the RAF's skyways to Germany lead across Denmark. This explains the relatively high number of crashes and distress landings on Danish soil. There are many British airmen's graves, especially in Jutland. According to the Copenhagen Nationaltidende of Jan. 17, 48 RAF men have been buried in the cemetery of Asbenraa in North-Schleswig alone. Their graves are always covered with fresh flowers.

The Swedish daily Socialdemokraten of last Nov. 11 reported that the Danish authorities, whose duty it is to pick up crashed British fliers, always keep their prisoners as long as possible before turning them over to the Germans. Whenever it is rumored that the police have "guests from England," a crowd gathers outside the police station, cheering the fliers as they come out.

On one occasion, the paper related, two captured RAF men caused a hilarious sensation when it was found that they were wearing tuxedos underneath their flying dress. They had been snatched away from a dinner and were hoping to get back to finish it—but ran out of gasoline on the way home.

Dispute on Mikhailovitch Brought Into Full Light

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 18—The Soviet Government's note accusing Yugoslav War Minister Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch of co-operating with the Axis is regarded in Balkan circles as simply bringing into the open a dispute which has long been going on beneath the surface.

Now that the cards are on the table, it is hoped the hand will be played through to the finish and that one of the most serious issues between the United Nations will be settled satisfactorily.

It is not to be overlooked in this connection that both the British and United States Governments have expressed confidence in General Mikhailovitch. Neither can entirely disinterest itself from the Soviet accusation.

The nature of the proof the Russian Government claims to possess showing General Mikhailovitch's complicity with the Axis has not been disclosed. But if, as believed, it consists merely of records that his followers have attacked Partisans, he could reasonably reply with a counter accusation that the Partisans are equally guilty because they have frequently attacked his followers. In either case it is the Axis alone which benefits.

Circumstantial Evidence

Unfortunately, owing to geographical and military obstacles, whatever evidence is adduced can only be circumstantial. Witnesses for the prosecution are unlikely to be there, for General Mikhailovitch could easily come to the table to give rebuttal. The controversy must, in fact, be settled by weighing the balance of hearsay.

The facts, however, appear to be fairly well established:

1. General Mikhailovitch who, at the outset, advocated a federal Yugoslavia, has been pushed by the logic of events more and more toward becoming a champion of a unitary state in which the Serbs would play a dominant role.

2. Partisans, the majority of whom are Croats of leftist but not by any means predominantly Communist tendencies, do not want Serb domination at any price.

3. Whereas Gen. Milan Neditch, who heads the Serb Government, which is co-operating with the Axis, is believed to be a patriot at heart, Dr. Anton Pavelitch, who has been put in control of the so-called independent Croat state, is fanatically pro-Axis. Thus, it would be natural for General Mikhailovitch not to be too active against General Neditch and wholly unnatural for Partisans to have anything to do with Dr. Pavelitch.

Government in London

4. The Yugoslav Government in London, despite the recent reshuffle, is still believed to be at sixes and sevens over the unitary-Federal state issue and does not appear to have done much to persuade General Mikhailovitch to compose his differences with the Partisans.

5. It is understood that the Soviet Government for some time past has not only maintained relations with the Yugoslav Government in London but has also encouraged an organization called the Yugoslav Committee which has a hepresentative at Kuibyshev who is much more to the Soviet Government's liking than the official Yugoslav representative.

In these circumstances the question asked here is whether the Soviet and Yugoslav Governments can solve their problem alone or whether it is not necessary for the United States and Britain to help mediate the quarrel. All Bal-Balan observers concur that, whatever solution is ultimately reached, it is bound to have most important repercussions in the whole postwar setup in that part of Europe.

Lands of Freedom —Japanese Style

By the Associated Press

Japanese Premier Hideki Tojo told a Parliamentary Budget Committee in Tokyo yesterday that Japan would respect the independence of occupied Thailand and French Indo-China, but at the same time he declared those countries "will be duly dealt with" should they show signs of acting "at the beck and call of the United States and Britain."

This combination of promises and threats was contained in a Tokyo radiocast recorded by the Associated Press. Premier Tojo was replying to an interpellation by a House of Peers Committee.

A radiocast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission also quoted the Premier as saying his Government would give its attention to "peacetime industries" under a "strict policy" to which he would lend his "guidance." This was seen as another indication he was demanding extensive personal power in an effort to boost Japanese war production.

Special Prayers for Russia Asked by British Churchmen

By Religious News Service

LONDON, Feb. 18—A call for special prayers of intercession for Russia on Sunday, Feb. 21, has been jointly issued by Dr. William Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Moderators of the Free Church Federal Council and the Church of Scotland.

The joint statement declared:

"When we are watching with grateful admiration the achievements of the Russian army, it is natural and right that the people in this country should find some means of paying tribute to such brave allies. In association with that tribute Christians will wish to pray for the people and Church of Russia.

"We suggest that on Feb. 21, as we pray for our nation and its allies, special intercession should be offered for Russia, for its Church, its whole people, its armies, and for all who suffer in heroic resistance to the aggressor."

In a separate statement, Arthur Cardinal Hinsley, leader of Britain's Roman Catholics, said:

"By direction of the Pope we pray publicly every day, especially for Russia. The heroic defense of her people against violators of their country adds intensity to our petitions."

Hawaiian Girl in U. S. Getting Diploma by Proxy

CLAREMONT, Calif., Feb. 18 (AP)—Itsue Hisanaga finishes her college work at Oberlin College in Cleveland this semester and gets a diploma—from Pomona College in Claremont.

Miss Hisanaga, who matriculated here, is from Hilo, Hawaii. When the evacuation order followed Pearl Harbor, the entire Pomona College student body and its brass band turned out to bid her farewell.

E. Wilson Lyon, President of Pomona College, forwarded her B. A. degree to Oberlin, for presentation by proxy. She has two brothers in the United States Army, Sergeant Bennie Hisanaga, former Pomona College football captain, and Kazuma Hisanaga.

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor will find real clothes economy when they shop at
SIEGLE & ISAACS
MEN'S CLOTHING
Our policy of nominal mark-up effects a saving of $10 to $15 per garment.
186 Fifth Ave. (S. W. Corner) at 23rd St. Second Floor
NEW YORK CITY

BUY NOW! at our FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE
Wertheimer's
THE COMPLETE DEPT. STORE
West 181st Street, New York City
Telephone WA 7-3960

CUSTOM PERMANENTS
ANNA-MIA
Ladies' Hairdressers
1192 LEXINGTON AVENUE, N. Y. C.
BU. 8-4684

Straw Bonnet, with Feathers or Organdie flowers.
Fanny and Hilda
501 MADISON AVENUE at 52nd
NEW YORK

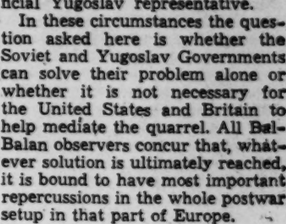
Bonwit Teller
New York, White Plains

shirt, 6.95
bow-tie, 2.50
SUIT-HITI
B. H. Wragge's Shirt
worn with our English foulard tie
Smash hit of the season. B. H. Wragge's masterfully tailored shirt in smooth rayon crepe, white, chartreuse, blue, aqua, brown. 12 to 38, 6.95
Add Bonwit's brainchild..pure silk English paisley tie, 2.50 Bonwit Exclusives, both. *Main Floor*
FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTY-SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK • WHITE PLAINS

NEW YORK

CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc.
BEAUTY STUDIO
607 Fifth Avenue VO. 5-3282
BRANCH:
100 MAMARONECK AVENUE
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

Checks for Miss Muffets, 3.95
Full little skirt, that stands out stiffly all around, enchanting square neck. Cross stitch braid for trimming. Blue and white checked gingham. Sweetest way to deck your favorite little Miss Muffet. Sizes 3-6.
On the Young People's Floor, the Sixth
Lord & Taylor New York • Manhasset


All-Wool Clan Tartans
54", only $5.50 yd.
Specially made for us in Scotland in an excellent weight for colorful dresses, skirts, jackets, hats and handbags.
CHOOSE FROM
Buchanan-Cameron-Douglass Farquharson-Forbes-Fraser Fraser Htg.-Lindsay MacDonald-Gordon-MacFarlane MacGregor-MacIntosh MacLaod Htg.-MacNeil Murray-Napier-Robertson Duchess of Kent 42d (Black Watch)
and a great many other famous Tartans
Romanes & Paterson
581 Boylston Street . . . Boston
and
16 West 57th Street, New York

SAKS FIFTH AVENUE
New York, Chicago, Beverly Hills, Detroit

cut-outs
. . . scissored and stitched on black
Graph-paper Bows . . .
appliqued on black rayon crepe. 10 to 20. 39.95

For Your Convenience
If the article or service you need is not found in this issue call
LACKAWANNA 4-5600
Hours 9 to 4:30 daily, except Saturday
and information will gladly be given regarding local and general advertisers in this paper
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
500 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.

House Coalition Beats President

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—President Roosevelt has lost control of one House of Congress.

That is revealed, in effect, by the course of the first big appropriation bill for independent agencies—the $2,616,972,913 bill—going through the House.

At practically every point save where the Speaker himself personally intervened to save the day, control was in the hands of a coalition of Republicans and of Democratic Conservatives. The latter either voted with their allies direct, or did what was just as effective, stayed away.

Party strength is so evenly divided in the House that if a group from one party absents itself, it throws control to the other.

The Administration will make its fight to restore slashed or dropped items in the Senate, where its control is still partly effective.

Meanwhile results of actual vote and debate on the first big appropriation bill shows more clearly than any discussion the real Republican House domination. The division is nominally 222 Democrats, to 208 Republicans.

Drops President's Pet Board

The House dropped the President's favorite National Resources Planning Board altogether. Republican Jerry Voorhis of California argued that the planning agency, of which the President's uncle is head, "is a good thing and serves a useful purpose." Republican Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, however, accused it of devoting "some of its energies to economic and industrial trends" and other matters, and a last-minute effort of Representative Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington to restore its appropriation, in shadow form, was defeated on a point of order. The agency may still be restored by the Senate.

Next, the Republicans, with the aid of 33 Democrats, cut nearly $4,000,000 from the $12,000,000 approved by the Home Owners Loan Corporation, in an effort to speed liquidation.

Though less spectacular, this is one of the most important changes made in the whole bill.

This agency, the HOLC, was founded in 1933 to bail out distressed home owners and mortgage and trust companies on a gigantic scale.

Praised for Good Work

It did a tremendous job and praise for its work was voiced on all sides of the House yesterday. It took over distress mortgages from the mortage companies and saved many from bankruptcq. Now, however, real estate is picking up. Many mortgages are now sound and companies would like to buy them back.

The HOLC wants to liquidate its holdings over a long period. but the anti-administration coalition wants quick action. In the words of John Jennings (R) of Tennessee, "I am in favor of getting the Government out of business; it has been in competition with its citizens long enough."

Representative James M. Fitzpatric (D) of New York, charged yesterday proposed quick liquidation would mean foreclosure for "200,000 to 300,000" home-owners, and would mean a windfall of tens of millions for mortgage companies, now able to pick up mortgages which the Government took off their hands. The Dirksen amendment swept through however. Not a Republican voted against it.

Showed Fearsome Strength

The anti-administration coalition was not always able to achieve its objective, though in nearly every instance it showed strength calculated to intimidate the detested "bureaucrats" of independent agencies.

Thus a strong move got under way to trim appropriations for the Budget Bureau. Representative John Taber (R) of New York accused the "bureaucrats" here of having "a tremendous staff," and of laying down the law to Congressmen.

Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia declared, however, he could think of "no more unwise action" than trimming the appropriation; "It would be a colossal illustration of being penny wise and pound foolish." The National Resources Planning Board, Mr. Woodrum said, had already been killed; this was "the only other agency the Chief Executive has in these turbulent days to give him confidential information and advice."

The attempt to trim this agency was killed, 84 to 36.

A somewhat similar coalition effort, not so much probably to cut appropriations as to intimidate the agency involved, was launched against the Federal Communications Commission.

This commission has been investigating the fee allegedly paid to Representative Eugene Cox (D) of Georgia, by a radio station for representing it, in contravention of the rule that a member of the House shall have no paying clients. As the FSS started this investigation, the House retorted by setting up a committee to investigate FCC, and put Mr. Cox on it!

Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia remonstrated with the House. The type of legislation contemplated, to hold up all FCC funds, he said "is a type of action that brings Congress into disrepute in the eyes of the country."

Mr. Cox, however, referred to Chairman Fly, the man who is investigate him, as "the Uriah Heep of the Commission."

So serious was the threat that Speaker Sam Rayburn made one of his rare appeals to the floor, pointing out the disaster to war monitoring that would come from eliminating the F. C. C.

This amendment, accordingly, was defeated 87 to 162.

The coalition next trimmed an additional $100,000 from the Federal Works Agency, by 155 votes to 121 over Mr. Woodrum's protests.

A drive by Representative Wesley E. Disney (D) of Oklahoma against the Securities and Exchange Commission gave its opponents an opportunity to vent their ire, and a restrictive amendment was passed 161 to 98.

A feature of this and many similar votes was the absence of Democratic groups at the critical period.

Republican Control

This was illustrated earlier in the new House and shows the effectiveness of Republican control.

For example, by the close vote of 204 to 201 earlier in the session the House banned free-mailing privileges of Government departments without congressional consent. Administration leaders vigorously opposed the mail prohibition, but six anti-New Deal Democrats voted with the Republicans and—what was more important—19 other Democrats absented themselves, many disappearing just before the vote.

This "absenteeism" brought a wail from administration leaders yesterday.

A Republican at one point taunted Mr. Woodrum. "Where are the members on the gentleman's side?" he demanded.

"That is what I should like to know," said Mr. Woodrum. "If the gentleman could inform me where they are I should like to know; certainly they are not helping me very much today.

"On a strictly political division of the House awhile ago," Mr. Woodrum continued, referring to the slash of Budget Bureau funds, "every member of the Republican side of the House stood up in support of a motion and every member of the Democratic side stood up.

"There were 84 Republicans and 36 Democrats, I think.

"I feel that the people should know that. I feel that the Democrats of the country should know that."

Deferment Sought For All Farm Labor

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 18

A bloc of more than 30 Senators, striving to plug the gaps in the ranks of farm labor, agreed today to offer legislation compelling military deferment of experienced agricultural workers and the furloughing of others now in the armed forces.

Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama, author of the two measures, said they will be introduced shortly, probably with the pledged support of more than a majority of the 96 Senators.

Meyer Levin

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—Staff Sergeant Meyer Levin, Brooklyn bombardier who with the late Capt. Colin Kelly bombed the Japanese battleship Haruna, was killed in the Pacific, his father, Samuel Levin, said today the War Department had informed him.

Sergeant Levin was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for the Haruna bombing, and won recognition on two other occasions for gallantry in action and skill as a bombardier.

Mme. Chiang Warns About Japan's Might

Continued from Page 1

ing to the Senate or in her longer speech to the house of Representatives any Chinese dissatisfaction with present American aid to China, sharply curtailed because of Japanese capture of Burma.

Hitler Not First Concern

She merely mentioned that the "prevailing opinion" considering "the defeat of the Japanese as of relative unimportance and Hitler as our first concern" is not borne out by actual facts.

Also she casually called attention to the Chinese proverb: "It takes little effort to watch the other fellow carry the load."

The entire House of Representatives rose and applauded when she said, "It is not to the interests of the United Nations as a whole to allow Japan to continue, not only as a vital potential threat but as a waiting 'sword of Damocles.'"

These were the facts she cited:

Japan in its occupied areas today has greater resources at its command than has Germany.

The longer Japan is left in undisputed possession of these resources, the stronger it becomes.

The Japanese are an intransigent people.

During the first four and a half years of total aggression China had to bear "Japan's sadistic fury unaided and alone."

Removal of Threat

Mme. Chiang said she saw in the present emphasis on Hitler as the first enemy to be put down a recurrence of the pre-Pearl Harbor feeling that because Japan had failed to bring China to its knees, the world concluded they had over-estimated Japan's military might.

"Japanese military might must be decimated as a fighting force before its threat to civilization is removed," she told the House of Representatives.

Victories won by the United States Navy at Midway and in the Coral Sea and the "magnificent fight" at Guadalcanal "attests to the fact that the defeat of the forces of evil, though long and arduous, will finally come to pass," she declared.

Mme. Chiang brought to the House a complimentary report of the behavior of American soldiers in China. Stoically enduring homesickness, glaring dryness and scorching heat, they are entitled to "everything possible to lighten their tedium and buoy up their morale," she reminded the Representatives.

Turning to the postwar era, Mme. Chiang—who is already being mentioned as almost certain to sit at the peace table—warned that "peace should not be punitive in spirit and should not be provincial or nationalistic or even continental in concept, but universal in scope and humanitarian in action."

Federation of Nations

Since modern physical science has so annihilated distance, she indicated that it is a logical conçlusion that "all nations should become members of one corporate body."

Evidence that Mme. Chiang, before she leaves the White House, will be hailed as effective a good will ambassador to the United States as Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt recently was to England, was seen in a variety of bills that crowded into the Congressional hoppers in connection with her visit.

One would grant to the Chinese rights of entry to the United States and rights of citizenship, now withheld to the yellow race.

Speaking before the House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday, Representative Walter H. Judd (R) of Minnesota, a former medical missionary to China, asked for more Lend-Lease aid for China. He asked for allocation of 10 per cent of airplane output and 5 per cent of the Lend-Lease supplies for the Far East.

After her speech, Mme. Chiang was a luncheon guest of House and Senate leaders. She was accompanied to Washington by her niece and nephew, Miss Jeanette Kung and L. K. Kung, whose mother, the wife of China's finance leader, is another of the three famous Soong sisters. Mme. Sun Yat-sen, widow of China's great revolutionist, is the third.

Arrival in Capital

Mme. Chiang arrived in the Capital last night with a sheaf of American Beauty roses in her arms.

Beaming at crowds of Chinese and Americans in Union Station, she quickly made her way to a limousine in which President Roosevelt waited to welcome her.

Mme. Chiang wore a slim black Chinese brocade gown with its side-slit skirt lined in scarlet, mink coat and sequin-spangled black head scarf. She walked on high-heeled platform black sandals studded in gold.

On one side was Mrs. Roosevelt, wearing Eleanor Blue satin and wool with a black fur cape, and on the other Chinese Ambassador Wei Tao-ming. They were followed by her sister-in-law, Mme. T. V. Soong; Miss Kung, Mr. Kung, and Mme. Wei.

Air Engineer

Wide World

Miss Isabel Ebel

This holder of degrees from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and New York University is the only woman aeronautical engineer of the United Airlines staff. A part of her equipment for the job is the record of 100,000 miles of air travel and persistence in the goal of her research position.

Simon Promises Surrender Of War Guilty as Peace Term

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Viscount Simon, British Lord Chancellor, asserted today that war criminals would not escape this time as they did in World War I because the surrender of those still alive would be made a part of the armistice terms.

"Just as we have not the remotest intention in any circumstances of negotiating peace terms with the Nazis and Fascists," he said, "so we intend in common with our allies to exact the surrender of those criminals who are alive and available before the fighting can be regarded as finally ended."

He said that "our European allies no less than ourselves attach the greatest importance to this stipulation."

"We all remember the fiasco about punishing the war criminals at the end of the last war," he added. "The whole idea was brought to naught notwithstanding clauses inserted in the Treaty of Versailles."

Lord Simon said there were several reasons for this—one being that the accused could not be taken and the few who were tried received light punishment, if they were not acquitted.

"Nobody is likely to repeat this mistake," he declared.

He said that, while the British Government was prepared to discuss the setting up of international courts in addition to the United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes, he felt that trial by military tribunals would have "the great advantage of speedy action."

The Allied Governments, he said, already have collected a great deal of information. This is by no means confined to eyewitness reports but in some cases consists of documents.

Reiterating that those who carried out the barbarities as well as those who inspired them would be held accountable, Lord Simon said the defense of "superior orders" would not be recognized.

But, he emphasized, there would be no mass reprisals and the number convicted undoubtedly would be small compared with the total enemy populations.

Nazi Peace 'Strings' Rip Apart

Continued from Page 1

wedge between Britain and the United States and their allies and is succeeding only in disclosing his own weakening position.

Positions Compared

Washington knows that the Soviet Government is committed to the defeat of the Nazi invaders as well as their expulsion from Russia, and it knows that the Russian attitude toward the Germans today is what the American attitude would be toward the Japanese if the Japanese had succeeded in invading the United States across the Continent to Montana.

United States and British authorities are unqualifiedly certain that Premier Joseph Stalin will honor the spirit and the letter of the undertaking which he has made with all the United Nations as recorded in the Declaration of Washington and as expressed in the Russo-British treaty "not to make a separate armistice or peace with the enemies."

But the Axis propaganda effort fervently continues its work in the hope that, however conflicting its appeals, it will make some dent somewhere in the unity of the United Nations.

Walter Brell, chief of the Anakara Bureau of the official German News Agency, DNB, was quoted today as spreading the word that the Anglo-Saxon nations would do well to reach a "gentleman's understanding" with Germany before it is too late to halt the Soviet menace—a menace which another Axis propagandist suggested might endanger the Allies not by winning the war too decisively but by ending the war indecisively in a deal with Berlin. Fritz Matsel, another well-known German propagandist in Turkey, was also plugging the familiar "Red menace" theme.

Separate Deals

As in his prosecution of the war, Hitler evidently is eager to prosecute his peace offensive by offering appeasement to any of his enemies separately as long as he doesn't have to deal with them collectively.

There is no evidence that it's working.

The latest outpouring from Virginio Gayda, official Mussolini publicist in Rome, is pointed to by Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Production, as bringing out into the open the Axis peace offensive, and Signor Gayda's bid for peace is seen as part of the current pattern of Axis propaganda, not as Italy's sometime-expected effort really to get itself out of the war.

Thus when Rome talks of making peace with Britain and the United States but not with Russia, it isn't, as far as London and Washington are concerned, talking about making peace at all. It is still just playing Hitler's game.

Battleships Or Airplanes? Navy Has Both

Continued from Page 1

ready is known that all capital ships bristle with antiaircraft guns. The number of them which we saw mounted upon the Iowa leaves precious little deck space for shuffleboard.

It used to be considered a military probability that the complete complement of one aircraft carrier could account for an unescorted battleship. The United States Navy now has battlewagons afloat which would give battle to all the planes which two enemy carriers could unleash, and be glad of the opportunity.

For the lessons of the Repulse and the Prince of Wales—the sinking of which in the Southwest Pacific opened the gates to Singapore—have been well learned. The Japanese will have no more target practice of that kind. Moreover the six new 45,000 tonners have many developments which should give them superiority in surface action as well. Navy men who crowded us into gun turrets and through control towers of the Iowa feel that their new ships are considerably superior to the Bismarck. But here again they cannot resolve the question mark over what the Germans themselves may be developing, although the Nazis clearly are emphasizing submarines at the expense of battleships.

One thing, however, on which no question need remain is the speed with which American warships are being built.

Ahead of Schedule

The New York Navy Yard—largest in the country in point of persons employed—is well ahead of schedule on practically everything. For instance one important ship went into drydock for operations that were scheduled to require a full month. The job was done in 11 days.

The Iowa itself is of a type which would normally require four years to build—three years to launch and one year to complete. Some idea of what has been accomplished is indicated by the reminder that the keel was laid June 27, 1940 and the vessel was launched exactly 25 months later.

The Lexington was launched in approximately 14½ months. This same emphasis on speed holds through every classification of naval construction. Escort vessels, for example, are being assembled at the Boston Navy Yard like prefabricated houses. Sub-units of the hull total more than a hundred. In some instances they are being built in ways that are too short. But they are floated, incomplete, and the bow section is added thereafter.

The need for this speed is indicated in many phases of the naval battle that is raging on two oceans. It isn't all to combat the submarines. Losses of heavy cruisers in the Pacific give responsible naval men a great deal to think about. But the program of replacement is well advanced. In the meantime, the rapidity with which the Navy is placing its capital ships in operation will do much to restore the balance at a rate considerably beyond the combined capacities of over-strained Axis construction facilities.

All told, the Navy feels that it is doing a fighting kind of job—not only at sea but in the plane plants and shipyards as well.

$75,000-a-Year Alien Rounded Up

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—E. E. Conroy, special agent in charge of the New York Federal Bureau of Investigation office, announced Feb. 17 that the $75,000-a-year president of a New York City war plant which operates nearly 100 per cent on contracts for the armed forces, was one of 11 aliens rounded up in spot searches Feb. 16.

Mr. Conroy said the alien admitted he favored a victory for the Axis. His wife, son and his daughter, a student in a fashionable girls' school in New England, also were apprehended, Mr. Conroy said.

The 11 persons were removed to Ellis Island for questioning and possible internment. No names were announced.

High Cost of Absenteeism Cited in Shipyard Report

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—American shipyards could produce 20,000,000 tons of shipping this year except for "undue and unnecessary" delays due to such things as absenteeism, allocation and priority snarls, and rigid rules on substitute materials, a House Naval Subcommittee reported today.

Its findings, based on an investigation made last December of West Coast shipyards working on naval contracts, included on a nation-wide basis:

1. Man-hours lost because of absenteeism totaled 12,700,000 in December alone, compared with 170,000 man-hours lost as a result of shipyard strikes during the entire year of 1942.

2. Strikes in other industries making materials for shipyards resulted in a lag "far behind schedule."

3. Although Selective Service hasn't crippled the industry, it has caused much unrest among workmen "due to their uncertainty" regarding draft board policies.

4. At least 15 per cent of total shipyard employment will consist of women by the end of February.

5. All standing closed-shop agreements with recognized labor organizations should be frozen for the duration.

6. Criticism of cost-plus contracts were "for the most part unfounded and due to misconception."

Greater Authority

The Committee urged that an "over-all shipbuilding supervisor" be placed on the Pacific Coast and that field representatives be given more authority to straighten out allocation and priority snarls.

The Committee, consisting of Representative Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington, Chairman, and Representative John Z. Anderson (R) of California, reported finding "considerable confusion as to the authority and discretion allowed Navy supervisors of shipbuilding in the field, particularly with respect to authority in the supervisors to permit substitutions for specified materials presently unavailable.

"Much testimony was heard to the effect that a serious bottleneck has occurred in many of the yards because of men having to wait too long to get materials out of the warehouse. Especially does this arise when material allotted for specific ships, which is not immediately needed for those ships, cannot be transferred to other ships where the material might be utilized immediately. The Committee strongly recommends a relaxation of such a rigid system of allotments in the discretion of the supervisor of shipbuilding."

Referring to charges that contractors, by running up costs could increase profits, the report stated no private contractor could afford to operate in normal times as shipyards are now being run under cost-plus contracts, and that wartime production entailed unavoidable extravagance. It recommended that all cost-plus contracts should contain a clause lowering the profit as the number of manhours increased.

Lack of experienced management, the Committee said, was primarily responsible for poor planning and much of the enforced idleness among workers. It advised that where vital naval contracts were involved, the Navy Department make available experienced naval industrial men to assist in overcoming these difficulties.

Cause of Delay

Suggesting location of more plants supplying materials and equipment in areas nearer the shipyards, the Committee said such industries now are concentrated in the East and deliveries of materials over long transportation routes often delay construction programs.

"The delayed arrival of critical items vitally needed in ship construction," it said, "can be attributed also to previous strikes in key industries. . . . It was very surprising to find in the West Coast area that the commissioning of naval vessels has lagged far behind schedule as a direct result of the Allis-Chalmers strike in Milwaukee, Wis., which occurred over 20 months ago . . ."

The "tragic loss of manhours due to absenteeism," was attributed to lack of adequate housing and transportation, quitting without notice, high earnings, long hours, weather, and the nature of the work. Sickness and accidents, the report stated, accounted for only a small percentage.

Deliberate loafing was not "appreciably discernible."

The Committee recommended ships be "even more reduced to Spartan-like simplicity" and suggested valuable time had been lost dealing with insignificant changes such as specifications for officers' furniture.

It also recommended that launching ceremonies either be abandoned or that "at least much of the fanfare and publicity" given such affairs be eliminated.

"It would seem that ceremonies would be more appropriate at the time of commissioning the vessels," the report stated. It explained that launching of a ship comprised only 40 per cent of its total construction and that "the spectacle of the launched hull, lying in the stream uncompleted for . . . months after launching" had an unfortunate effect on the morale of workmen.

Masaryk Warns Of Easy Excusing

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of the Czech Government in exile, urges that the German people "be taught the meaning of war by first hand experience"—by fighting inside Germany—and warned against becoming "too quickly sentimental" over the plight of the German people.

"Cities like Essen must be given as much attention as—and preferably more than—cities like Plymouth and Coventry received in this country.

"There will have to be some killing before the Germans, who brought this on themselves, are purged and purified."

Keep buying WAR STAMPS and BONDS! Keep buying!

HARTFORD, CONN.

Wise Smith's has your new Spring suit—see the huge collection!

In These Gas-Less, Tire-Less Days, Depend on
SAGE-ALLEN'S
BRANCH STORES
in East and West Hartford
A wide variety of fashions for the whole family, as well as important home needs. The East Hartford Shop is open every Friday and Saturday evening till 9 o'clock.
Sage-Allen
HARTFORD, CONN.

HARTFORD, CONN.
G. FOX & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1847 TEL. 2-5151
EXHIBIT
of American Made Castleton China
Exquisite open stock patterns
Fox's Famous Seventh

BROWN THOMSON'S
Telephone 7-4161
A Hartford Tradition! A Saga of Quality and Value!
FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE
Two floors jammed full of eye-arresting furniture at low prices.
HARTFORD, CONN.

Ye woman in ye smart SPRING SUIT is ye attractive Ladye; and ye smart SPRING SUIT is ye attraction at ye Stackpole's
$45 to $75
are ye sums.
STACKPOLE, MOORE, TRYON CO.
115 Asylum Street
HARTFORD, CONN.

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
2-3619
Hours 1 to 4:30 daily, except Saturday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
HARTFORD, CONN.

The Edward P. Judd Co.
Booksellers and Stationers
Books reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor's Weekly Magazine Section will be found on our shelves.
153 Orange Street
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Your Spring Suit—Our Tweed All-Rounder
Good husky tweed for practically endless wear . . . in smart diagonal, herringbone or block plaid weave. Brown, grey, or blue. Also soft Shetlands in aqua or luggage. Sizes 12 to 18.
29.95
MALLEY'S
SECOND FLOOR

The New Haven Savings Bank
Is a Mutual Savings Bank Operated for the Benefit of Its Depositors
There Are No Stockholders
Dividends paid semi-annually on April 1st and Oct. 1st
170 Orange Street at Court
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
5-2315
Hours 2 to 4 daily, except Saturday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Besse-Richey
Quality Clothes for Men and Boys at Fair Prices
778-782 Chapel Street
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

J. H. GAMBLE & DESMOND CO.
When your slip lets you down by hiking up SWITCH TO
Mary Barron
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

MID-WINTER CLEARANCE
FINE VALUES THROUGHOUT THE STORE
A REAL OPPORTUNITY
BULLARD'S
ORANGE and ELM STREETS
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Shoe Rationing Makes QUALITY ESSENTIAL!
Look for
Workmanship
Comfort
Correct Size
Style
You will find them all in
Selby Arch Preserver Shoes
EMERSON-DARBY
156 Temple Street
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Finest
BRITISH FABRICS
Suits featured at
$75 and $85
It is difficult *not* to use superlatives in describing our suits of Britain's finest fabrics now featured at $75 and $85.
Suffice to say they are superlatively rich in texture—with tailoring as fine as the fabrics! Our own!
If you think you're hard to fit, we're here to change your mind.
Rogers Peet Company
New York: Fifth Avenue at 41st Street; 13th Street at Broadway; Warren Street at Broadway
And in Boston: Tremont St. at Bromfield St.

Harvard, Yale, Tigers Curtail Formal Sports

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Athletics "as usual" at Harvard, Yale, and Princeton will be out for the duration following the present winter sports season, according to a joint announcement yesterday by the Presidents of the three universities.

Declaring that normal conditions have been profoundly altered by the needs of the present war effort, the Presidents have agreed to a drastic modification of intercollegiate sports schedules.

This means that there will be no regularly scheduled football games next fall between these members of the Big Three, and that possibly there may even be no football teams. What football there is may be restricted to house or informal teams, especially since the Army has indicated that the soldiers its sends to Harvard will have no time for a regular sports schedule.

Spring Schedules

Inasmuch as Harvard, Yale, and Princeton are expected to announce their sports policy for the future within a few days, it is not known now just what effect this Presidents' agreement will have on the spring schedules which are soon to get under way. Although Harvard officials would not comment, it was considered likely that dates already made may be canceled, with competition restricted strictly to near-by schools. The winter schedule, which has only a few more weeks to run, is expected to be concluded normally.

The joint statement, released here through President James Bryant Conant of Harvard, said:

"The normal conditions under which intercollegiate athletics are carried on at Harvard, Yale, and Princeton (governed in their general conduct of athletic sports by the so-called Presidents' Agreement) have been profoundly altered by the needs of the present war effort. Among the changed conditions are the reduction in the number of students, the adoption of accelerated and intensified academic calendars, the extensive use of college facilities by the Army and Navy for training of men in uniform, and the difficulties of transportation.

No Longer Feasible

"In view of these factors, the Presidents of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton believe that the continued maintenance of 'athletics as usual' at these three institutions is no longer feasible.

"We have, therefore, recognized the necessity of drastic modification in our schedules of intercollegiate sports. We hope to continue some such sports upon a restricted and informal basis, but realize the extent to which this can be accomplished must depend on the plans of the armed forces and the Office of Defense Transportation, as well as upon the revised calendar and enrollment in each institution concerned. For such athletics as may continue, provisions in the Three Presidents' Agreement regarding eligibility of players and other related matter will be revised from time to time to meet conditions as they then exist."

Similar Announcements

Just how this statement will affect other colleges remains to be seen, but it is almost a certainty that many of them will make similar announcements in the near future. Of course, the statement has no effect on the men sent to these colleges by the armed services, but the Army has already indicated that the soldiers it sends to college will have little or no time for competitive athletics with outside teams.

The statement means the abrogation for the duration of the Big Three Agreement, under which Harvard, Yale, and Princeton have conducted their athletics since January, 1923. From now until peace is signed, each college will carry on its own policy, making its own eligibility rules.

National League Now Has Control Of Phillie Club

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18 (AP)—Some checks and a pile of stock certificates change hands in a downtown skyscraper office today, and with the purchase the National League takes over the franchise of its debt-ridden Philadelphia Phils, who have rarely made a go of it—financially or otherwise — since businessman Gerald P. Nugent became President in 1932.

Ford Frick, the league President, arranged to meet at 11 a. m. (EWT) with Nugent and minority stockholders in their headquarters and indicated that when the forced sale was completed he would name a five-man board to represent the corporation until a new owner is found.

Optimistic

"The men probably will be the first five men in my office that come to my mind," he said in New York yesterday.

Frick was more optimistic than ever that a re-sale would be made soon, and to a purchaser "who can do the kind of a job the National League wants done." He said, however, that it was unlikely a deal would be completed today.

The league had decided at a meeting last week to buy out Nugent, who owed it a reported $130,000, and try to inject new talent into the perennially cellar-dwelling team.

A new figure, Charles G. Erny, President of the board of Temple University and donor of Temple Stadium, entered the field as a prospective co-purchaser yesterday. He was reported associated with a syndicate headed by John B. (Jack) Kelly, U. S. Director of Physical Fitness.

Other Group

Another interested syndicate is made up of William Cox, Lieut. W. Potter Wear, Capt. G. Herbert Walker, Jr., and Cummins Catherwood, all of Philadelphia.

It also was reported that Bing Crosby, radio and movie crooner, and enthusiastic sports fan, had been interested, but was unable to buy because of his horse racing connections. Baseball Commissioner Landis is unalterably opposed to any union of baseball and racing interests.

A total of 4,685 shares of stock were involved in the transaction today and the price reported, although not confirmed, was $10 a share.

The club's debts had been reported to total between $200,000 and $230,000. Frick had said Nugent would get "some cash" in the deal.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	22	14	6	50	161	142
Detroit	18	10	10	46	126	94
Toronto	18	15	6	42	168	124
Chicago	14	13	11	39	128	128
Montreal	14	17	8	36	134	153
New York	7	24	7	21	115	191

Reunion at Pinehurst

Emerson Humphrey

Familiar Figures

Sergeant Robert W. Knowles, former outstanding amateur golfer from The Country Club in Brookline, and Donald Ross, former champion golfer and designer of many courses throughout the country, chat together at Pinehurst, N. C., where the North and South open will be held March 23-25. Sergeant Knowles is examining a putter owned by Ross and used by Walter J. Travis when he won the British amateur championship.

Players Being Signed But— Will Baseball Be Continued?

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The news of the afternoon in local baseball circles concerns the signing of Clyde Kluttz to a 1943 Braves contract. Kluttz is a good boy and a fine young catcher, and should help make the Boston backstopping staff one of the best in the National League in the season ahead, if there is a season ahead.

It is not our intention to take anything away from the latest of Bob Quinn's athletes to fall in line. But it seems to us that the signing of Kluttz, or of any other ball player, is of minor importance at the moment. The burning questions are: What about big league baseball? How does it actually stand with Washington?

Soldiers Want Baseball

It is comforting to hear Joe Cronin, just back from Hawaii, assure the world that American soldiers out that way want big league baseball to continue. It is comforting, also, to hear verbal support from high officials of the Army and Navy. They want baseball, certainly. So do the rest of us. But does Washington? Will the ball player soon be forced to abandon the game to take a place in an essential war industry? Or does War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt consider the player an essential figure in war time?

Hints have been dropped from time to time. For example, Mr. McNutt just the other day came out with the statement that "it is up to the leagues" to decide what course to take in 1943, "because that is their business." Major magnates welcomed the words as one welcomes a Pullman reservation on a train (these days). But actually, Mr. McNutt's statement carried little or no weight.

Willing to Confer

Mr. McNutt has said, however, that he is willing to confer with big league heads, in an effort to iron out the future. But, unless this corner is in the dark, there has been no record of the owners rushing to the McNutt headquarters in Washington. Can it be that they are assuming that as long as they keep out of sight, they will not be molested? Or is it that they know more than they are telling? More likely it is the former, not the latter.

As reported in this column last week, upon a reliable tip from Washington, McNutt's chief consideration when he settles down to the professional sport question will be: Are transportation facilities adequate to take care of fans going to and from parks and arenas, and still leave room for people going to and from work? If, as this confidential tip suggests, the transportation problem will be the paramount factor, big league ball is doomed.

Guiding Hand

Baseball owes much to Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis. He has been their guiding hand over many a rough road. No matter what his salary, he would be cheap at twice the figure.

However, it is difficult to fathom the Commissioner's silent stand at this crucial hour. He told the gathering at the recent New York writers' dinner that the majors would operate as long as they could put nine men on the field, and the crowd stood as one man and cheered.

But in any discussion of the game's immediate future, you always get back eventually to this gentleman McNutt. It is up to him to classify the ball player in the proposed work or fight program; and it is up to him, alone, to determine whether or not the ball fan has as much right on crowded busses and trolleys as the laborer in an essential industry.

Why keep evading the issue? Let's have some solid news on the matter, even if it has to be sad!

Men's National Swimming Races Awarded to N. Y.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Amateur Athletic Union today awarded the men's national indoor swimming championships to the New York A. C. for April 2-3 while its Women's Swim Committee took under advisement to hold the women's meet at the Medinah Club in Chicago rather than three different cities.

The plan originally was to stage the women's 440-yard freestyle and 400-yard relay in Portland, Ore., March 21, the 10-foot dive in Los Angeles, with no date announced, and the remainder of the events at the Women's Swimming Association in New York, March 27-28.

Today, however, Dan Ferris, Secretary of the A. A. U., received an invitation from the Medinah Club to hold all the events, probably late in March and he said it would be seriously considered.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Mal Edward, Purdue football coach, left to return to Navy.

Three Years Ago

Bobby Riggs defeated Hal Surface in finals of South Atlantic tennis tournament at Daytona Beach.

Five Years Ago

Chet Wynne, head coach and athletic director at U. of Kentucky, resigned with two years to go on $7,500 contract.

Around The Hub

Indoor Men's Doubles

The third annual Metropolitan men's indoor doubles championship tournament, which will be run off during the next few days at the Badminton and Tennis Club, is for the benefit of the American Red Cross, and the public is invited. Full entry fees will be for the Red Cross. The preliminary and first round draws are printed elsewhere on this page.

Secretary Phil Troy of the Red Sox this afternoon announced that Mike Ryba has signed his 1943 contract. Like Old Man River, Mike keeps rolling along as one of the top-flight pitchers of baseball, despite the fact that he has been around ever since we can remember.

Dick Newsome, the popular Red Sox right-hand pitcher, has signed his 1943 contract. After winning 18 games as a freshman in 1941, he dropped to eight wins last season, when—in his own words—he got all of the so-called "breaks," but most of them were bad. The Braves today announced the signing of Mike Sandlock, the boy who started as a catcher but was converted into an infielder by Bob Coleman at Evansville.

The boys who think that the St. Louis Browns will win the 1943 American League pennant took tugs at their belts with smiles on their faces today, milling over the news that the Yankees had lost Joe Di Maggio to the Army. "Those Brownies are a cinch to win now that Di Mag has left the Yanks,' said one fan this morning. And he may be right.

Harvard's basketball team held Dartmouth under a firm check during the first 10 minute of play at Cambridge last night, but the Indians pulled in a 12-point lead by the half, and won by a score of 52-38. Harvard was playing without its outstanding star, Captain "Bunks" Burditt, who left for the service. The excellent defensive stand was the result of freshman Mike Fansler's play against Dartmouth's high scoring ace, Jim Olsen, who had but one goal from the floor during the game.

Briefs . . . The twelfth annual Middlebury College Winter Carnival opened this afternoon with a varsity hockey match between Middlebury and Norwich University. The carnival ski meet on near-by Chipman Hill, Friday and Saturday, will give seven New England teams what will probably be their last fling at intercollegiate competition until the war is won . . . Freshman Frank Dibble made 15 field goals in the Amherst-Wesleyan basketball game last night, giving Amherst a 47-29 victory . . . Dartmouth plays Harvard on Arena ice Saturday.

Hugh Short, Georgetown runner who tied the world record of 1:10.2 for 600 yards in the Millrose Meet and won the Hallahan Trophy in the B. A. A. meet here, probably will be making his last intercollegiate appearance Saturday when he starts in the Buermeyer 500 and anchors his college mile relay team at the New York A. C. games in Madison Square Garden . . . A full team of men and women swimmers is coming from the Olneyville Boy's Club of Providence to the Boston Swimming Association meet on the holiday. Brown University is sending Bill King for the Class B 100-yard freestyle for men, while Wellesley High, which does not have a swimming team, has entered Dorothy Kendrick in the open freestyle for women. First service man to enter the meet is Private Steve Wozniak who is stationed at Devens, and who will be in the N. E. A. A. A. U. senior 220-yard freestyle title race.

Another by Ford

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP) — A record-breaking 50-yard freestyle trek of 22.8 seconds by Alan Ford, Yale's brilliant swimming ace, featured a Blue triumph over Massachusetts State's natators here Wednesday night, 60-15. The Balboa, Canal Zone product clipped a tenth second off an intercollegiate mark of 22.9 held jointly by Charley Flachman, Illinois, and Waldemar Tomski, Michigan, and also battered the Yale and pool record of 23.0 seconds, shared by Dick Kelly, of last year's team, and Ford.

Metropolitan Men's Indoor Doubles Championship

(At the Badminton and Tennis Club)

Preliminary Round

M. Scharaf and C. Greenspan vs. C. Hosmer and W. McKim	Friday	5:30 p. m.
A. Stitt and H. Rowbotham (2) vs. D. Pearson and J. B. Pierce	Friday	6:30 p. m.
C. G. Plimpton and H. B. Shaw vs. M. Lee and J. Walsh	Friday	6:30 p. m.

First Round

D. Manchester and A. P. Everts (1) vs. G. Stevens and J. Coffee	Saturday	2:00 p. m.
D. Halliday and H. Farrar vs. E. Crocker and G. Kitchin	Saturday	8:00 p. m.
B. Rodman and M. Levin vs. A. Kaufman and G. Chun	Saturday	10:00 a. m.
E. McKnight and partner vs. W. Schell and D. M. Hill, Jr.	Saturday	6:00 p. m.
P. Guibord and W. Gifford (4) vs. E. Dyson and S. Bowman	Saturday	9:00 p. m.
J. Spalding and C. Hartwell vs. winner preliminary match	Saturday	3:00 p. m.
G. Owen and J. Corish vs. H. Bannister and E. Pettit	Saturday	5:00 p. m.
J. Allen and J. Abbot vs. K. Butler and D. Perkins	Saturday	5:00 p. m.
B. Fox and L. Vincent vs. winner preliminary match	Saturday	7:00 p. m.
P. Shepherd and M. T. Whiting vs. J. Lynch and M. Moley	Saturday	2:00 p. m.
T. B. Plimpton and P. Spencer vs. winner preliminary match	Saturday	6:00 p. m.
C. Swanson and N. Kraus vs. J. Coon and J. Penniman	Saturday	4:00 p. m.
F. Guild and partner vs. M. T. Wendell and C. Hutchins	Saturday	1:00 p. m.
G. Weinrich and B. Hunt vs. J. Packard and R. Gifford	Saturday	8:00 p. m.
R. Lawrence and G. Sawin vs. R. Wallace and H. Blue	Saturday	7:00 p. m.
V. Pipes and D. Freeman (3) vs. F. Kelley and H. Hershey	Saturday	1:00 p. m.

(Seeded teams designated by numbers in parenthesis)

Record Wrecker —By Pap'

Bob UFER
MICHIGAN'S WESTERN CONFERENCE INDOOR 440-YARD CHAMPION
JUST TO MAKE IT MORE CONVINCING
THEY RENT THAT WAY
HE HOLDS THE WORLD INDOOR (CINDER TRACK) QUARTER-MILE RECORD OF 48.1 SECONDS
BOB ANCHORS MICHIGAN'S FINE MILE and TWO-MILE RELAY TEAMS
PAP

Because of the lack of uniform racing conditions, indoor track records are meaningless. It would be necessary to indicate whether the record was made on cinders or boards, and, if on boards, whether the track was flat or banked. The number of laps to the mile is likewise important.

Glenn Cunningham's record of 4:04.4 for the mile is given little consideration because it was made on the big Dartmouth track and in a paced race. The best competitive mile record on a regulation sized indoor track is 4:07.4 and is shared by Cunningham, Chuck Fenske and Leslie MacMitchell.

The Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. recently ran its indoor championships on the outdoor board training tracks at Columbia and New York University. Several records resulted and the association was in a quandary as to the validity of the marks. Indoor records made outdoors just didn't make sense, so it was decided to merely list the new marks with a notation of the unusual conditions.

Professional Football Intends to Keep Going

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Professional football, like major league baseball, intends to carry on—but it won't be easy. Elmer Layden, commissioner of the National Football League, said today he believes the circuit can continue "with limitations."

Layden, former Notre Dame football coach and a member of the famous Irish four-horsemen backfield in the mid-1920's, conferred with Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt and Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman yesterday.

Noncommittal

He said he had found "definite encouragement" for the league, although McNutt was noncommittal as to whether the players were essential and Mr. Eastman was equally noncommittal on the transportation question.

"It may be like the early days of professional football," Layden said. In those times the men played on weekends after working all week in factories. There's nothing now to prevent them from doing the same thing."

Schedules may have to be rearranged to save mileage, pre-season training sessions abolished and a great deal of the usual bally-hoo done away with, Layden conceded.

"But I think we have a definite place in the American scene," he said. "Football, of course, wants to help win the war more than anything else, but we think that so long as spectator sports exist we have a legitimate place."

League Meeting

Layden said he believed a "definite program" would come out of the league owners meeting in Chicago in April.

Major league baseball owners already have served notice that they intend to go through with the 1943 season, although they admit the calibre of play unquestionably will be lower. Hundreds of the diamond's figures have joined the armed services, and more are donning military uniforms daily.

Professional football and major league baseball—many of the minors have suspended for the duration—probably will be the nation's principal spectator sports. The armed forces are inducting most college players of 18 and over, which automatically rules out big-time college sports, and the best of the boxing fraternity already is in uniform. Service bouts, leading to championship clashes in all divisions, are being considered by the Army.

Roundup Notes

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—This is the day the Phils are supposed to be sold, but nobody is taking much stock in that report except the National League—it's taking 4,685 shares . . . Add horrors of war: Marchy Schwartz, the old Notre Dame footballer, is teaching tennis and rugby at Stanford . . . When the Washington Senators go into training at Maryland U., Ossie Bluege probably will spend some time looking over Ernie Travis, who is playing basketball now but looks like a pretty good infielder in the same position his Uncle Cece used to play. They say he can hit, too.

Every time a guy like Joe Di Maggio, Ted Williams or Peewee Reese goes into service, fans start wondering if he'll be able to come back after the war . . . Our guess is that most of them will make the grade, if the duration isn't too long, because even if they can't play real major league ball for a while, the guys they'll be competing against won't be playing that kind either.

Members of several Toledo golf clubs have volunteered to give one day a week to helping with the greenskeeping . . . And they'll probably get more exercise that way than they would lifting divots . . . Dr. H. L. Donovan, President of the U. of Kentucky, promises that after the war the Wildcats will have a football team that can hold its own with the best in the Southeastern Conference . . . Frank Melton, who first qualified as a Dodger by building a house and forgetting to put a chimney on it, is negotiating for a farm in South Carolina so he'll be able to eat in case anything happens to baseball . . . Talk in Canada is that if a service team wins the amateur hockey title it will challenge the National Leaguers for the Stanley Cup, if there's time . . . But there never is time.

John N. Sazo, Detroit Free Press: "With the 48-hour work week becoming mandatory, we wonder if some of the basebal magnates will have their players cleaning up the park after the games to make up for lost time."

Happened Twice For This Golfer

By the Associated Press

Denver, Feb. 18

Connie Schrepferman scored a hole-in-one, some time ago, on Wellshire's 170-yard No. 9.

It can't happen twice, he thought, so after a perfect tee shot yesterday he dashed into the clubhouse for a sandwich.

Munching it, he strolled leisurely to the green—to find his ball again in the cup.

Milwaukee Club Playing Morning Games This Year

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 18 (AP)—Enterprising Bill Veeck, the young owner of the Milwaukee club, whose innovations have helped triple his baseball club's home attendance, has pulled another one out of the hat he doesn't wear.

He's going to put on morning American Association baseball games for night shift war workers.

Hatless and sport-shirt clad Veeck has been making the rounds of industrial plants and selling the idea to their executives, and wherever he broached the idea, he said, he was greeted with enthusiastic response.

"They're all for it," he said.

"We feel that we've got a job to do. One reason for baseball's existence in wartime is to provide recreation for war workers, so we are going to make it possible for all of them to see some games.

"We can start the games about 10:30 a. m., giving both the men on the early and the late night shifts a chance to get to the ball park. Those who work from four to midnight will have plenty of sleep before game time and those on the midnight to 8 a. m. shift can have their breakfasts, come out to the park and then go home for their rest."

Folks up at Green Bay, Wis., must have had advance news on all those football records Don Hutson set last season. They recently picked him as chairman of the Brown County war chest drive . . . And the same day they upped the goal of the drive 200 per cent.

for answers to your rationing questions
OPA CONSUMERS' INFORMATION BUREAU
Manned by volunteer workers 11 to 3 daily
at
HOCHSCHILD, KOHN & CO.
BALTIMORE, MD.

FOR MEN! EXTRA - BIG NEWS!! CLOSER..FASTER SHAVES FROM YOUR ELECTRIC RAZOR WITH... MOWING CREAM
PRICE $1
JULIUS E. HERONEMUS
Mail Orders Filled
104 E. North Ave., Baltimore, Md. or Phone University 1373

Baltimore at Hanover
When it comes to style . . . men come to Style Corner!
HAMBURGERS
BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE, MD
COAL
Anthracite and Bituminous
Chrysler's Air-Temp Oil Burners
18 Months to Pay
Fuel and Furnace Oils
EMERSON & MORGAN
1320 Maryland Av. Vernon 2308

Phone Saratoga 5421
E. A. SCHAFER
G. WM. SCHAFER, JR.
Choice Lamb, Veal and Pork
537-539 Lexington Market
BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE, MD.
Pay Cash and NEVER Get a Bill
at
Largest Cash Store in the South
GUTMAN'S

Shop Us First and Save
Brager Eisenberg
Baltimore's Great Thrift Store
Eutaw, Saratoga and Clay Sts.
Calvert 2222
We Give and Redeem S. H. Green Stamps

BALTIMORE, MD.
The May Co.
Mid-Winter Sale of Furniture and Homefurnishings Now in Progress!

BUY FURS NOW
MANO SWARTZ
Furriers for Over 50 Years
225 N. Howard St., Baltimore

ONE SOURCE OF RESPONSIBILITY
LOCAL & LONG DISTANCE MOVING
Daily Service — To and From Our Branches in Washington Philadelphia New York
Regular Service — To and From All Points in the United States and Canada.
6200 Block Philadelphia Rd. (Near Erdman Ave.) BALTIMORE
New York: 135 Charles St. Chelsea 3-6422
Phone BRoadway 7900
Washington: 12th and Irving Sts. N. E.
Decatur 2560
Philadelphia: 1231-39 Mt. Vernon St. Stevenson 9000
MODERN DAVIDSON MOVERS
PROVEN DEPENDABILITY SINCE 1896

RESTAURANTS
NEW YORK CITY

WORLD FAMOUS for Mutton Chop, Steak and Sea Food, and for the congenial atmosphere reminiscent of old English taverns.
Keen's ENGLISH CHOP HOUSE 36th St. Near 6th Ave. New York City

OLNEY INN
PLANTATION COOKING
Clara May Downey's Nationally Famous Food
Luncheon from 85c, Dinner from $1.50
12 EAST 49th ST. (One-Half Block from Radio City), NEW YORK CITY
Also Maryland and Miami Beach

Susan Prince
Luncheon Dinner
Open Sundays 9 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.
808 LEXINGTON AVENUE
(Between 62nd and 63rd Streets)
Rhinelander 4-9313

FASTIDIOUS ABOUT FOOD!
Hearthstone's food and friendly air Make dining a real pleasure there.
Lunch from 65c Dinner from $1.15
The HEARTHSTONE
15 EAST 46th ST. 102 EAST 224 ST
Closed Sundays

THE Canterbury Lunch
331 MADISON AVE.
Serves home cooked food in a cheerful atmosphere at most reasonable prices.
Self-Service
11:00 A. M. - 2:30 P. M.
No Liquor Served

"BETTER 'OLE"
MADGE SURTEES
9 EAST 47TH STREET
Famous for Fine Food
EL. 5-9699
Open Every Day of the Year

SEA FOOD as you like it
The King of the Sea and his Royal Family of Fish
FAMOUS SEA FOOD HOUSE On 3rd Ave. Bet. 53rd-54th Sts. Tel. EL. 5-9309
OCEAN-FRESH SEA FOOD PREPARED TO ORDER

Old Salt CLAM HOUSE
2638 Broadway Bet. 99-100 Sts. Ac. 4-9595
Mel Steinberg, Prop.
Featuring All Sea Food Specialties: Steaks and Chicken Our Deviled Crabs Beyond Compare

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
CHINA INN 38 North Franklin St. Hempstead, N. Y.
Opposite Arnold Constable Department Store. Enjoy Real Chinese Food. Try Our Famous Family Dinner, just as it is served in China. Special attention given to clubs and parties. Complete Chow Mein Dinner to Take Out

HELEN LANE'S
110 WAVERLY PL. SP. 7-0303
(Bet. Wash. Sq. and 6th Ave.)
LUNCHEON « » DINNER
CLOSED ON SUNDAYS

King Arthur • London Terrace
RESTAURANTS
405 W. 23rd St. Near 9th Ave., N. Y. C.
Serving the finest foods for discriminating palates. Luncheon, Dinner and a la carte. Breakfasts, Banquets, Weddings, etc. Music nightly. CHelsea 2-6980

THE JUMBLE SHOP
28 West 8th Street
Our Reputation is for better food at reasonable prices
Open Sundays SPring 7-2540

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year round 13 Market Street
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. 65c to $1.00
Famous Since 1847

LUNCHEON TEA DINNER
Mary Elizabeth, Ltd.
6 EAST 37TH STREET
Between 5th and Madison

MARY KIRBY'S SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72ND STREET
Featuring Southern Fried Chicken, Fresh Vegetables, Home-Made Pastries Hot Breads
Luncheon 30-85c Dinner 55-95c

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
You'll like eating at Middletown's popular
UNITED RESTAURANT
AIR-CONDITIONED
Next to Post Office

Visit DAVY JONES SEAFOOD HOUSE, Inc.
In the Heart of Radio City
1290 Sixth Ave., Bet. 51st-52d Sts., N.Y.C.
Unusual and stimulating seafood dishes served to individual order at Luncheon and Dinner

Jane Dawes' RESTAURANT
145 West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:15
DINNER 5:30 to 8:15
Closed Sundays Circle 7-0176
Eat Seafood for Variety

SPECIAL LUNCHEON PLATE for 45c
Served Daily by
Merrill and "Ros" at PELTON'S 108 Main Street

The Home Forum

The Battle for Righteousness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SINCE THE BEGINNING of mortal history as recorded in the second chapter of Genesis, there has been a continuous conflict between good and evil. This is evidenced in every phase of human experience. Health is challenged by disease; morals by immorality; uprightness by wrong, and so on. And today we find civilization, with its culture, democratic freedom, and religious liberty, in conflict with brutal tyranny and paganism.

Until the coming of the revelation of Christian Science, mankind has unquestionably feared the power of evil and believed a conflict with it to be inescapable, although deep in the human heart has been the conviction that good ultimately triumphs. We now know that this conviction has its inception in the truth of which each one in his true being is aware, namely, that divine good alone is real, is infinite and omnipotent, and that evil is therefore but a pretender to place and power.

* * *

Upon what premise does this statement rest? That God is good; is infinite Spirit; that God alone fills all space and is therefore the only substance, power, and intelligence! This leaves no place for an evil mental or material power. This coincides with the Biblical declarations: **"Do not I fill heaven and earth? saith the Lord"** (Jeremiah 23:24); **"The Lord our God is one Lord"** (Deuteronomy 6:4); **"Thou shalt have no other gods before me"** (Exodus 20:3).

But what of man? The man of God's creating is the full and perfect expression of what God is and includes. Hence he can know, do, and experience only good eternally. God's man has never fallen into a state of mortal existence, believing in good and evil and experiencing the conflict of the two. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," verifies this in saying (p. 475), **"The real man cannot depart from holiness, nor can God, by whom man is evolved, engender the capacity or freedom to sin,"** and (p. 476), **"Sin, sickness, and death must disappear to give place to the facts which belong to immortal man."**

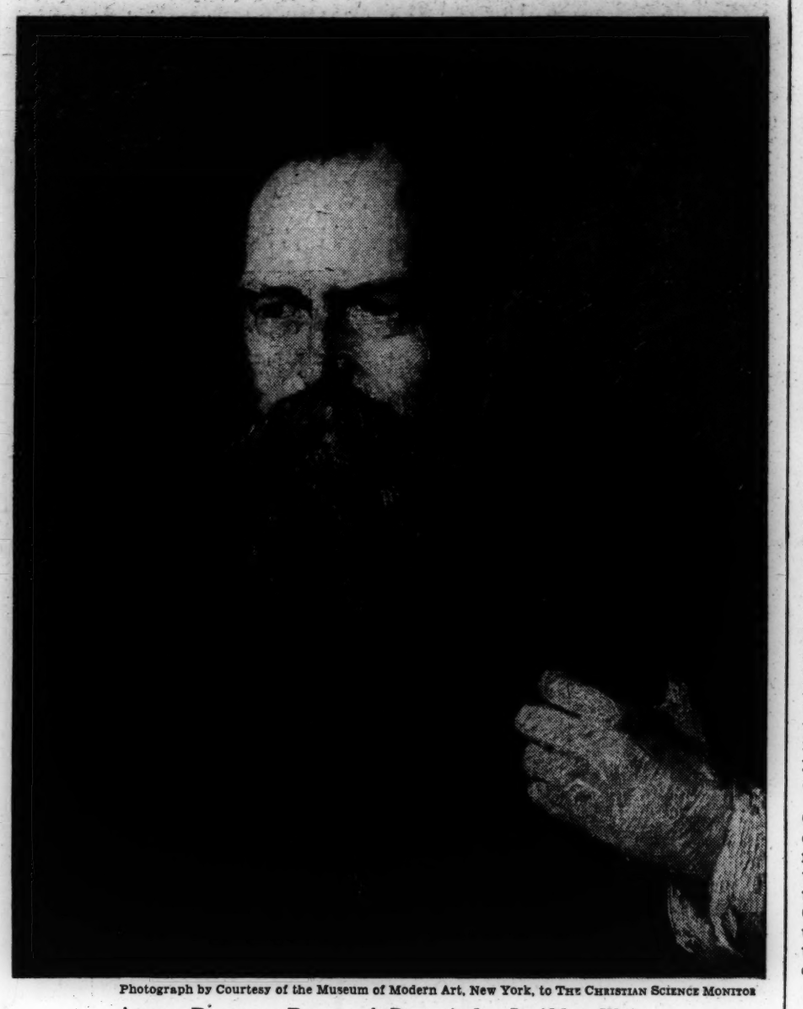
This is indeed the truth to which Jesus referred when he said to his disciples (John 8:32), **"Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."** That means free from believing in good and evil, from being in conflict with an evil power. But, one may ask, does that imply that one need only know the unreality of the present world conflict, and not take up arms in defense of righteousness? Until men generally understand the infinitude and omnipotence of God and are willing to be healed by Truth, it will seem necessary to protect civilization by whatever human means will be effective.

This by no means implies that the knowing of truth, which is evil's destruction, should be considered a secondary activity, or be neglected. We should realize that our success under arms will be greatly enhanced by the influence of our knowing that the omnipotence of God, good, supports the cause of righteousness in its battle against evil. Therefore, it should be the constant duty of those who know the truth, to declare its power to overcome aggression, and to maintain the true sense of freedom for mankind. Mrs. Eddy has said (Science and Health, p. 450), **"The Christian Scientist has enlisted to lessen evil, disease, and death; and he will overcome them by understanding their nothingness and the allness of God, or good."** And on pages 96 and 97 she says: **"During this final conflict, wicked minds will endeavor to find means by which to accomplish more evil; but those who discern Christian Science will hold crime in check. They will aid in the ejection of error. They will maintain law and order, and cheerfully await the certainty of ultimate perfection."**

* * *

A clear realization of the unreality of evil and of God's allness will bring to an end any sense of conflict. The writer had an experience during the first World War which proved this. She had been battling for hours with a great sense of pain, although she had the conviction that ultimately Truth would be the victor. She began reading an article in one of our periodicals, in which there was a discussion of the conflict between good and evil, Truth and error. In it the statement was made, in effect, that whenever one rises sufficiently in thought to discern the allness of God, he will see there is no evil with which to battle. In that moment the writer discerned the allness of God, and immediately all sense of combating pain was destroyed, for it was seen that in God's allness there was no pain against which to battle. This correct thinking brought about healing. Even so will true thinking do much to hasten the end of the war by constantly seeing that there is, in reality, no evil expressing itself through mortals and material forces, with which to battle, because of the infinitude of God, good, and of man's spiritual perfection.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]



Photograph by Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBERT PINKHAM RYDER: *A Portrait by J. Alden Weir*

NO CONTRAST COULD be greater than that which existed between Albert Pinkham Ryder, the painter, and the artist and friend who thus portrayed him. Ryder, the simple child-like recluse and the painter of obscure and mystic pictures differed vastly from the popular academician, J. Alden Weir. The latter artist was easily understood and accepted in his time, for he painted with taste, charm, and careful observation the objective world of distinguished ladies and snug New England villages. Yet these two were friends. This portrait is generally accepted as the finest likeness ever made of that strange and simple individualist.

Ryder, belonging to no school, painted tiny, dark, but luminous canvases which he worked over for years, often repainting a picture that had already been sold and refusing to relinquish it to its rightful owner. He has long piqued the curiosity of the art world and the general public. His muddy small canvases, for all their dark and heavy cracked varnishes, are considered gems. In their misty eeriness, many of his paintings are related to the work of Blakelock and the equally mystic Blake.

As he was born of a long line of Cape Cod seamen, mechanics, and tradesmen from Yarmouth and New Bedford, it is difficult to account for Ryder's obscure romanticism. His strangely conceived allegories, his murky moonlit seascapes and landscapes of an unreal world may have stemmed from memories of the New England coast and the fishermen's tragedies, but they are more likely the creations of a fanciful mind withdrawn into a world of its own imaginings. Ryder cared little for the comforts, the success, or the attention of the outside world, but lived just on the edge of poverty, depending first upon his family, then upon the meager earnings from the sale of his paintings, and finally upon the bounty of his friends. He is quoted as having said: "The artist needs but a roof, a crust of bread, and his easel, and all the rest God gives him in abundance."

Alden Weir's portrait shows Ryder as he was known to be—gentle, kindly, and retiring, but rough and unkempt. The red beard, the high forehead and the clumsy frame are all here. This portrait, which now belongs to the National Academy of Design in New York, was painted about 1902. It is at once penetrating, objective, and yet sensitive, revealing not only the character of the sitter but the sympathy of the artist depicting him.

B. T.

You Should Have Seen Irving

IT IS COMMON FORM, among writers on the theater, to lament that the effect of the actor's art passes with the moment of achievement. You can read what Shakespeare wrote in the part of Lear; but you cannot estimate beyond a million miles what Garrick made of it. Macready once complained—so I read the other night—that he played Macbeth in a manner to draw applause from any theatergoers except those in Edinburgh; but the splendor of his performance and the frigidity of the audience are alike vanished into air.

Yet there are also people—Hazlitt, I think, was one of them—who rate this handicap an actual advantage. They argue that it is precisely because the actor's work is ephemeral that its fame endures. It passes; but it is, therefore, past criticism.

* * *

I was reminded of this when a friend of riper theatrical experience than mine, breaking into a moderate eulogium I was pronouncing upon the merits of Gielgud, remarked, with sparkling eyes: "But you should have seen Irving, my boy." What is there to be said to an observation of this nature? Nothing. So I remained silent, and listened. He went on: "The great thing about Irving was the audience. The moment before he came on the stage, a hush fell over the theater. It was as though everybody held his breath. And then, when Irving appeared, there was a crash and tornado of applause that shook the building. That put you in the right mood for a play. It keyed you up. And you could rely on Irving not to let you down again."

Now, I've heard that said before. Gordon Craig has something very like it in his study of Irving. Modern playgoers, he declares, do not know what applause is like, at least not the sort of applause that used to be given to Irving. Some faint impression of it, says Craig, might be gained from the furore that used to greet Chaliapin on his great entrances; but nowhere else, and even that only feebly.

* * *

I find this rather impressive. An actor who can make an audience cheer is generally worth cheering, though often enough the favor of the stage goes by trivial considerations:—

> Things of no moment, color of the hair,
> Shape of a leg, complexion brown or fair,
> A dress well-chosen, or a patch misplaced
> Conciliate favor, or create distaste.

Yet here I run into a difficulty. For the testimony about this applause is not unanimous. William Archer, for example, does not support it. "On a first night" at the Lyceum, he says, "enthusiasm is the order of the evening; but it is otherwise after a piece has run a week or so. This I can vouch from repeated personal observation. The crowded audiences at the Lyceum as a rule applaud but feebly, and the attendants in front of the house are not above contributing to the rapturous ovations." Archer's aesthetic judgment was unreliable, but his honesty was scrupulous. Yet here, on a plain matter of fact, he is in absolute contradiction with others who had equal opportunities of observation. What is one to make of it all?

* * *

But, though it is unprofitable to argue about the merits of past actors, I think it is legitimate to remark that I doubt whether I should have much enjoyed the sort of theatrical world that existed when Irving played at the Lyceum. I have been looking over an old volume of "Play Pictorial." I enjoy its pictures. I could pore over them for hours. In fact, I have done so. But they invoke in me no overmastering regret that I missed, for reasons of youth, the drama they represent.

To be sure, there is still a faded charm in some of the humor of forty years ago. I have in front of me, for instance, a picture of George Grossmith in "The Toreador." He is sitting, in an exceedingly bored attitude, in a flower-shop; an utter weariness speaks from every check in his chess-board suit, and is eloquent in the tilt of his straw hat, pushed down over his eyes. Says someone to him: "Is your mother entertaining this season?" You can almost hear him yawn, as he replies: "Not very."

* * *

I turn the page, and come on "Three Little Maids," at the Apollo, with music by Paul Rubens. There are half-a-dozen men and girls, clad in dust coats, goggles, and veils, recalling days when cars were even rarer than they are now:

> You pull a lever, or press a knob,
> And the wheels begin to hum;
> You notice a kind of a sort of a throb,
> And you smell petroleum.

Such were the simple songs of an age when the Baby Austin was only a thought in the future, and the Tin Lizzie not yet come to fruition.

* * *

It is when I come to Forbes-Robertson that disappointment begins to break in. For I discover he himself says that he particularly enjoyed speaking, in a play called "Mice and Men," these pompous and stilted lines: "The happiness you have already bestowed upon me is a dower that will last me all my life, and remember this, always remember this, no relation you might bear to me could ever enhance the tenderness in which I hold you."

The stiltedness of the language is amply borne out by the elaborate garments of the ladies of the stage, some forty years ago. No doubt, to the audiences of the early nineteen hundreds, dialogue like this of Forbes-Robertson's seemed natural enough, and the huge dresses were in the latest fashion. But me, in 1943, they do not allure; I cannot believe that Irving and Ellen Terry themselves could make them palatable.

HAROLD HOBSON

Remembered in Stone

PROBABLY THE GREATEST stone cutting and setting job of all time, where perfection of workmanship predominated, the number and size of massive stones considered, is the Lincoln Memorial in Washington. It is of Colorado Yule marble with Indiana limestone interior walls and pink Tennessee marble floor. The statue of Lincoln is of Georgia marble. Again we have in this building some of the principles of the skyscraper, for structural steel is used extensively. Henry Bacon, the architect of that superb structure, who gave the last fifteen years of his life to the study, design, and erection of the Memorial, is quoted as saying that it contained more large stones than any other structure ever built. Each stone in the stylobate, as well as the individual stones in the drums of the columns forming the great colonnade around the building, weighs over twelve tons—most of them from sixteen to eighteen tons each. The Indiana limestone lintels of the interior weigh over twenty-five tons each, and in the whole structure there are over a thousand individual stones ranging in weight from twelve to twenty-five tons.

Here in this structure, stone cutting and stone setting probably reached the highest perfection ever attained in American construction, and it is doubtful whether it will reach these heights again for generations to come. Its mighty dignity and impressive beauty could only have arisen from the magnificent human attainment that the Memorial was built to commemorate.—From "Skyscrapers and the Men Who Build Them," by COL. W. A. STARRETT. (New York: Scribner.)

Der Kampf für die Gerechtigkeit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

SEIT DEM BEGINN der sterblichen Geschichte, wie er im 2. Kapitel des 1. Buchs Mose berichtet ist, hat ein beständiger Widerstreit zwischen Gut und Böse bestanden. Dies ist in jeder Erscheinungsform der menschlichen Erfahrung wahrzunehmen. Die Gesundheit wird von der Krankheit, die Sittlichkeit von der Unsittlichkeit, die Aufrichtigkeit vom Unrecht usw. herausgefordert. Und heute finden wir die Zivilisation mit ihrer Kultur, ihrer demokratischen und Religionsfreiheit im Widerstreit mit brutaler Gewaltherrschaft und Heidentum.

Vor der Offenbarung der Christlichen Wissenschaft hat die Menschheit fraglos die Macht des Bösen gefürchtet und einen Kampf mit ihm für unvermeidlich gehalten, obgleich die Menschen im Grunde ihres Herzens überzeugt waren, daß das Gute schließlich triumphieren wird. Wir wissen jetzt, daß diese Überzeugung aus der Wahrheit hervorgeht, die jeder in seinem wahren Sein gewahr wird, nämlich daß das göttlich Gute allein wirklich, unendlich und allmächtig ist, und daß das Böse daher nur vorgibt, Wirklichkeit und Macht zu haben.

Auf welcher Voraussetzung beruht diese Erklärung? Daß Gott gut ist, daß Er der unendliche Geist ist; daß Gott allein allen Raum erfüllt und daher die einzige Substanz, Macht und Intelligenz ist! Dies läßt keinen Platz für eine böse mentale oder materielle Macht übrig. Dies stimmt mit den biblischen Erklärungen überein: „Bin ich es nicht, der Himmel und Erde füllt? spricht der Herr" (Jer 23, 24); „Der Herr, unser Gott, ist ein einiger Herr" (5. Mose 6, 4); „Du sollst keine anderen Götter neben mir haben" (2. Mose 20, 3).

Aber wie verhält es sich mit dem Menschen? Der Mensch der Schöpfung Gottes ist der volle und vollkommene Ausdruck alles dessen, was Gott ist und in sich schließt. Daher kann er ewig nur Gutes kennen, tun und erfahren. Gottes Mensch ist nie in einen Zustand sterblichen Daseins gefallen, wo er an Gut und Böse glaubt und den Widerstreit der beiden erfährt. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, bestätigt dies im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift", indem sie schreibt (S. 475): „Der wirkliche Mensch kann von der Heiligkeit nicht abweichen, noch kann Gott, der den Menschen entfaltet hat, die Fähigkeit oder die Freiheit zur Sünde erzeugen" und (S. 476): „Sünde, Krankheit und Tod müssen verschwinden, um den Tatsachen Raum zu geben, die dem unsterblichen Menschen angehören".

Dies ist in der Tat die Wahrheit, auf die Jesus Bezug nahm, als er zu seinen Jüngern sagte (Joh. 8, 32): „Ihr werdet die Wahrheit erkennen, und die Wahrheit wird euch frei machen", d. h. frei von dem Glauben an Gut und Böse, von dem Widerstreit mit einer bösen Macht. Aber, mag jemand fragen, heißt dies, daß man nur die Unwirklichkeit des gegenwärtigen Weltkriegs zu wissen und keine Waffen zur Verteidigung der Gerechtigkeit zu ergreifen braucht? Bis die Menschen allgemein die Unendlichkeit und Allmacht Gottes verstehen und willig sind, sich durch die Wahrheit heilen zu lassen, wird es nötig scheinen, die Zivilisation mit jedem wirksamen menschlichen Mittel zu schützen.

Dies heißt durchaus nicht, daß das Wissen der Wahrheit, das die Zerstörung des Bösen ist, als nebesächliche Tätigkeit angesehen oder vernachlässigt werden soll. Wir sollten uns darüber klar sein, daß unser Erfolg mit den Waffen sehr erhöht wird, wenn wir wissen, daß die Allmacht Gottes, des Guten, die Sache der Gerechtigkeit in ihrem Kampf mit dem Bösen unterstützt. Daher sollten diejenigen, die die Wahrheit erkennen, es als ihre beständige Pflicht ansehen, deren Macht, Aggression zu überwinden, zu erklären und den wahren Sinn der Freiheit für die Menschheit aufrechtzuerhalten. Mrs. Eddy hat geschrieben (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 450): „Der Christliche Wissenschafter hat sich in den Dienst der Verminderung des Bösen, der Krankheit und des Todes gestellt und wird diese durch das Verständnis ihrer Nichtsheit und der Allheit Gottes oder des Guten überwinden". Und auf Seite 96 und 97 schreibt sie: „Während dieses letzten Kampfes werden sich arge Gemüter bemühen, Mittel und Wege zu finden, mehr Böses auszuführen; aber diejenigen, die die Christliche Wissenschaft erkennen, werden das Verbrechen im Zaum halten. Sie werden bei der Austreibung des Irrtums mithelfen. Sie werden Gesetz und Ordnung aufrechterhalten und freudig die Gewißheit schließlicher Vollkommenheit erwarten".

Eine klare Vergegenwärtigung der Unwirklichkeit des Bösen und der Allheit Gottes wird jedem Sinn des Streites ein Ende machen. Die Verfasserin machte während des ersten Weltkriegs eine Erfahrung, die dies bewies. Sie hatte stundenlang mit heftigen Schmerzen gerungen, obgleich sie überzeugt war, daß die Wahrheit schließlich Siegerin sein würde. Sie las in einer unserer Zeitschriften einen Aufsatz, worin der Widerstreit zwischen Gut und Böse, der Wahrheit und dem Irrtum, erörtert war. Es war darin zum Ausdruck gebracht, daß man sieht, daß es nichts Böses zu bekämpfen gibt, wenn man sich im Denken genügend erhebt, die Allheit Gottes wahrzunehmen. In jenem Augenblick nahm die Verfasserin die Allheit Gottes wahr, und sofort war aller Sinn der Schmerzbekämpfung zerstört; denn sie sah, daß es in Gottes Allheit keinen Schmerz zu bekämpfen gab. Dieses richtige Denken brachte Heilung zuwege. Ebenso wird wahres Denken viel dazu beitragen, das Ende des Krieges dadurch zu beschleunigen, daß man beständig sieht, daß es in Wirklichkeit nichts Böses, das sich durch Sterbliche und materielle Kräfte bekundet, zu bekämpfen gibt, weil Gott, das Gute, und des Menschen geistige Vollkommenheit unendlich sind.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

Pyramids of Snow

When the carols of robins no longer
Blend in with the melody and song
That the mild hills gave,
When the chilled fields wait for spring
And the roots of elms are warm
Beneath the snow, my own thoughts
Find warmth again in the memory of grass,
The pastures, and the mellow fields.
But the robins and their carols have gone,
The wind is sharp, and the cold seeps in,
And winter builds higher and higher
Great pyramids of snow in once soft nests
Where feathers warmed and molded into song
The breath of carols, blue as the skies
Of summer, and as mild.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

February Rain

The rain is a lash that the sky uncurls—
a long whip striking at the land,
polishing the trees to make them glisten,
and cutting the flanks of the snow until it runs.

D. S.

A Little Ten Tonner Meets the Panama Canal

THERE WAS a faint sound of distant machinery. The great gates behind us glided shut. We were cut off from Atlantic waters at last.

We were at the bottom of a great pit, the dank, slimy, dripping walls rising high above our masts, topped by little lights.

The shouts of the Panama Canal employees and the lockmaster giving directions to us came faintly, as if from another world. Our own voices echoed about us and beat back upon our ears. The great ship ahead of us was neglected, for everything runs so smoothly that the business of taking a 20,000 ton vessel through is nothing at all. Our little ten tonner was quite another question. We were too low for the electric locomotives to hold us in position and pull us ahead, so we were given manila lines forward and aft. They vanished straight overhead into the dark, to the canal men who handled the other ends. These two lines were supposed to keep us in position.

Suddenly *Svaap* shuddered and trembled, and we felt rather than heard the disturbance of a tremendous volume of water in violent motion. The eight-foot manholes which perforate the floor of the basin were starting to belch forth their contents, and the placid waters about us now boiled and surged angrily. . . .

We were rising rapidly, and as we did so the swirling waters grew quieter. A moment later we rode peacefully at the top of the liquid elevator, almost 29 feet higher in the world. . . .

An hour after entering the first stage of the lock we slid out into the fresh waters of Gatun Lake, 85 feet higher in level than Limon Bay. Here we tied up at the lighthouse dock, and said good-bye to our first pilot. On the telephone we received orders to proceed at three o'clock in the morning, at which time the new pilot would arrive. . . .

The channel through Gatun Lake is very well marked, and we followed the red and white lights easily. Although the lake is a vast body of water, it is necessary to follow a narrow channel. Outside there are the trunks of thousands of great drowned trees, for this was formerly a jungle.

Dawn came, and with it a mist which obscured for a time the shores of the lake. Then suddenly the sun rose behind the 600-foot radio structures at Darien, and soon the air was cleared. We were approaching the backbone of the Americas—the Continental Divide—and the shores began to narrow about us. The low jungle and swamp land gave way to hills and valleys.

We had passed several small floating islands, and now we came across a busy little steam launch, the U. S. S. *Hyacinth*, puffing and snorting as she pushed one of them out of the channel.

We approached the narrowest part of the Big Ditch and soon were in the Cut. Work never ceases here, and as we passed between Gold Hill and Contractors Hill a dredge was working at a slide. A little farther along, where it is now necessary to make a sharp turn, drilling operations were progressing to blow up the face of the rock and straighten out the bend. . . .

By 9:30 A. M. we were in Pedro Miguel lock. An hour later we were starting through the first of the two stages of Miraflores lock. . . .

The process of being lowered in three stages to the level of the Pacific was easy, for the water is let out of the chambers just as quietly as the water runs out of a bathtub. At just 11 A. M. the last great gates of Miraflores opened majestically, and we were free at last in Pacific waters.—From "10,000 Leagues Over the Sea," by WILLIAM A. ROBINSON. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
with Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth, stained edges	$2.00
Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, small type, black, blue, or brown semiflexible morocco leather, gilt edges	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges	4.00
Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, special Bible paper, gilt edges	5.00
De Luxe Edition, black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather, wide margins, gilt edges	6.00
Cleartype Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges	7.00
Thumb-Indexed Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, gilt edges	7.50
Readers' Edition, large type, black levant morocco only, gilt edges	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, interpointed, 5 vols.	12.50

FRENCH OR GERMAN TRANSLATIONS

Cloth editions only, black only, marbled edges, each $2.50

This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs. Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittance payable to:

ALFRED PITTMAN
Publishers' Agent
One Norway St. Boston, U. S. A.
Catalog will be sent upon request

Catalogs showing prices in sterling will be sent upon request on application to the Emergency Book Department of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Burwood House Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY
(BIBLE LESSONS)

The Christian Science Lesson-Sermons contained in the Christian Science Quarterly are selected references from the Bible with correlative passages from the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by MARY BAKER EDDY. These constitute the only sermons at the Sunday services held in The Mother Church and its branches. The Quarterly is published four times a year in English; and in seven languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. Monthly in Braille. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 353). Each issue brings metaphysical articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and an authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (ibid.). Published monthly in German and in French editions, alternate pages of English. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Quarterly in Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille editions, $1.00 a year; single copy, 25c.

Christian Science Sentinel

"To hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (ibid.). Carries short articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and timely information about the Christian Science movement. Published weekly. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct, Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, $1.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Please send me your Special Introductory Offer of 8 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal, for which I enclose $1.

Name.....
Street.....
City.....
State.....CSF-2

Intimate Message: Washington

Will Mr. Farley See It Through? ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

Dunce cap or no dunce cap, a Washington correspondent has to write the news as he finds it and the news is that the issue of the fourth term is now frankly, plainly, and irrevocably out in the open.

Political friends of President Roosevelt are convinced that he will seek a fourth term and they are to be found quietly and earnestly working to promote it.

Political opponents of President Roosevelt are convinced that he would like a fourth term and they are to be found quietly and earnestly working to prevent it.

The most visible evidence that the fourth term is now an issue and not a phantom was furnished here this week by none other than James A. Farley, who is actively seeking to solidify opposition to another nomination for Mr. Roosevelt.

Of course, when Mr. Farley stands in the sun he may feel pretty sure that he is himself casting the shadow of a Presidential prospect, but openly his current campaign is only against Mr. Roosevelt and openly it is in favor of no particular alternative. Mr. Farley doesn't expect to beat the President with nobody, but he does expect to beat him with everybody, and then if the Democratic convention should hit upon the idea—perhaps not too accidentally—that the anti-third term, anti-fourth term former Democratic National Chairman were the man of destiny all along, then Mr. Farley wouldn't believe that any mistake had been made.

Missionary Work

For several weeks, Mr. Farley has been carrying on his missionary work among the party regulars—the local organization leaders and conservatives who would like to retrieve the party from the New Deal. He has been traveling across the country, with particular attention to the South, and while he likes to say he is interested only in promoting his soft-drink industry, he quite obviously has been combining the pleasure of business with the pleasure of politics.

His trip around the country was without any extensive publicity and it never was fully clear what he was up to. But now Mr. Farley has come to the Capital, where Mr. Roosevelt has been living for 10 years, has submitted his "findings" to a private but not very secret session of 30 Democratic Senators, and has allowed his plans to come more clearly into focus.

Mr. Farley, usually a very outspoken politician, did not permit any direct quotation of his views while he was in Washington, but those who talked with him reported that he believed:

That the South no longer is Democratically solid, that it is against a fourth term and will not go along with another New Deal Administration.

That the Negro question is hurting the Roosevelts so much that the President could not get a majority of Southern delegates today.

That Mr. Roosevelt not only would find it extremely difficult—Mr. Farley hopes impossible—to get another nomination, but that he couldn't be elected if nominated.

That the Republican upswing is so decisive that the only hope the Democrats have is to select a new candidate.

Clark Host at Luncheon

Mr. Farley's host at the Capitol Hill political luncheon was Senator Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri, and while all the other Democratic Senators who attended cannot be classified as anti-fourth termers, the majority of them are. Among them were Senators Millard E. Tydings of Maryland, Tom Connally of Texas, Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee, D. Worth Clark of Idaho, Francis Maloney of Connecticut, Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, Burnet R. Maybank of South Carolina, Josiah W. Bailey of North Carolina, Walter F. George of Georgia, Scott W. Lucas of Illinois, Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, Lister Hill of Alabama, Robert F. Wagner of New York, and Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky.

It is only fair to point out that while Mr. Farley presented his conclusions to his Democratic colleagues as "findings," they are findings which involve a considerable element of personal opinion and some element of personal ambition. But they cannot be dismissed lightly by those who want to see Mr. Roosevelt re-elected, for Mr. Farley is in a much more advantageous position than he was in 1940 and he is hopeful of accomplishing two things—averting Mr. Roosevelt's renomination and requiring Mr. Roosevelt to "confer" with Mr. Farley as to who the candidate will be.

No correspondent has yet brought up the fourth term at the White House press conferences and no productive purpose would be served by doing so, because the President is not going to discuss the subject at this stage. But most Washington observers are persuaded that Mr. Roosevelt has made no final decision, that if the war is still in progress when the 1944 convention is held, he will seek and win the nomination, that if the Republican Party dedicates itself to political and economic nationalism, he will quite conceivably insist upon the nomination in an effort to do what he is convinced is necessary to secure the future peace.

There are too many imponderables to be as didactic as Mr. Farley, but it is quite possible that Mr. Roosevelt will find that this time Mr. Farley's opposition is very ponderable indeed.

The Country Speaks: Seattle

Flocks of Wooden Boats ..... ***By Kate Archibald***

The small wooden boats which this region is contributing so abundantly for both defense and combat uses frequently receive for their builders pennants and honors and "E's" to fly topmast. Not a seafaring town along the Northwest coast from Bellingham down into Eureka, northern California, that is not building some type of craft from mine sweepers to offshore patrol boats and from tugs to barges for combat use.

Some of these boats are not so small and the "sweepers" that are each week sliding down the way, although of wood, are heavy seagoing craft, some 135 feet long. These are the boats which make it safe for large convoys to steam safely into harbor, built to go ahead of ships entering port and prowl the waters for mines: for moored mines, for magnetic mines that float about, and for the treacherous acoustic mines timed to go off with the vibrations of an approaching ship.

There is a constant succession of mine-sweeper launchings with headlines "Three sweepers take waters" and "Sweepers to slide down the ways," which no matter how frequent are always dramatized. Sponsors are chosen from the daughters of workmen, of ship owners, or of Naval heroes with no thought of distinction. A ship's carpenter may be below where workmen with mauls are driving wedges to start the ship, while his young daughter, dressed in her best, may be topside sending the great hull on its way. Each ship is a "YMS" with a number and with no other name.

Boats are built for the Army, too, which has its own fleet for the Alaska traffic between Army units, and sizable vessels are constructed to carry both passengers and freight. A mass launching of 114-foot fire boats for this purpose was celebrated at Bellingham early in December in memory of Pearl Harbor.

Other ships, built in the yards of this region, are the offshore patrol boats. These must be heavy enough to ride the seas outside such points as Cape Flattery and the mouth of the Columbia. A good number of them are former yachts, or cabin cruisers, once white and gay with pennants, now camouflaged to match the murkiest ocean gray. There are some 150 of these former yachts in the Seattle area now a part of the U. S. Power Squadron.

The most numerous boats to be built are the inshore patrol craft and Puget Sound patrol boats. The intricate coast line of this region, including the harbors of Alaska, tells the need for a great fleet of these boats. This explains, too, how the shipyards of the area with its peacetime need of boats for fishing, for cruising, and commercial uses, were prepared, with some conversion to mass production methods, to take over this intensive boat-building program.

One of the newer types of patrol boats being built in considerable number is a 50-foot vessel to carry a crew of eight men, with complete living and messing facilities and heating systems for cold, northern duty. These boats are launched fully completed, unlike larger Navy and Coast Guard boats which are launched months before being outfitted for use.

Among the little wooden craft are the important tugs. Bids received recently for tugs to be built for the Maritime Commission were received not only from firms in Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland, but from shipbuilders in Port Townsend on the Strait of Juan de Fuca, from Stanwood on the Washington coast, from Grays Harbor, from Tillamook, Oregon coast, and from Eureka, California. These wooden tugs cost as high as $250,000 each.

Contracts for 50 knocked-down wooden barges at a cost of approximately $12,000 each were awarded by the Maritime Commission recently to a yard in a small seacoast town of Marysville on the shore of Puget Sound.

One of the most unusual launchings of all took place in November at the Federal Penitentiary on MacNeil Island, Washington. Built entirely by inmates of the prison it was officially the "Q-86," a 65-foot craft built for the Army Transport Service here and was the first craft in the United States built by prisoners for use in the war. The Governor of the State, the Mayor of Tacoma, and Army officers were present. Inmates of the prison who had built the boat sent it down the ways and immediately laid the keel for another boat. Music was provided by the prison orchestra.

To Change the Subject:

New York Sets a Bill of Rights Example ..... ***By Wyona Dashwood***

When the rights of man are imperiled as never before, New York State is observing Bill of Rights Week, seeing in that instrument the cornerstone of the citizen's liberty. These include guarantees of freedom of speech, press and assembly; security against unlawful search and seizure; due process of law; trial by jury; protection against cruel and unusual punishments, and the reservation to the states and to the people of rights not specifically delegated to the Federal Government. Collectively, these are the basis of United States Constitutional law.

Never was the time more appropriate than it is today to appreciate the full import of these Constitutional amendments—to see them as having made the United States not merely a representative republic, but a democracy.

The Bill of Rights was not put into the Constitution by the founding fathers. This was not, however, because Washington, Jefferson or any of their colleagues were opposed to human rights or the rights of states. What they feared was that the motion made by Mason, of Virginia, and seconded by Gerry, of Massachusetts, to appoint a committee to draw up a Rights Bill was that such an article would abrogate other rights, which later were taken care of by the ninth and tenth amendments. Moreover, they held after James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, that "no one would be bold enough to undertake to enumerate the rights of the people."

It was, therefore, later that the Bill of Rights, in line with the Declaration of Independence, became a bulwark of American liberty; and it was put there largely in response to the demands of the poor and the obscure.

It Spreads Protection Over All

Over the rich, too, it spreads its wings, as a just law must, but especially does it throw its justice around those who really need its protection: members of unpopular minorities, the spreaders of new doctrines, the honest fanatics—and the dishonest—the helpless and the poor. To them it affords protection for the simple reason that without the Bill of Rights they would have no protection from individuals who had climbed to power and who were powerful enough to use that power, as is being done over broad surfaces of the globe today. It insures against tyranny, influence or arrogance; against destroying the liberty of even the humblest, most obscure, citizen, and thus implements the guarantee of "unalienable" rights in the Declaration of Independence, which has been wisely interpreted as making government a trusteeship set up by the people.

Under the Bill of Rights, embodied in the 10 original amendments to the Constitution, Americans may worship freely, speak freely and meet freely in discussion of their grievances. Their houses are their castles and cannot be invaded by the police without warrant, and soldiers cannot be quartered within them without the consent of the owner. American rights to fair and speedy trial are guaranteed and protected, and if an American is arrested, he cannot be held in excessive bail or, if convicted as charged, made to pay excessive fines or subjected to "cruel and unusual punishments."

History Proves It Worth Fighting For

These rights have frequently been violated, but, sooner or later, public opinion has always righted the wrongs and seen to it that justice was done, although recognizing that absolute justice man has never had upon this earth.

History through its long annals contains the proof that such justice as the Bill of Rights provides for is worth fighting for.

It appears especially appropriate today to differentiate between peacetime "rights" and wartime "rights," but in this differentiation is should not be accepted that in wartime individual liberties should be reduced to a point that the future of liberty and democratic institutions is in danger; that no government, authority or small group shall have unrestricted power to dictate what liberties are to be abridged. It should not be accepted that criticism of the Administration in the conduct of national or foreign policies should be muted or restricted, as some persons now declare. To surrender such liberty is to deny the democratic principles for which the American people are fighting.

It is for these rights that America is now fighting. They are the central issue for which America is armed. For these rights we aid Britain and China and all peoples who would be free.

Meanwhile, we cannot put our heart into aiding this fight for these freedoms abroad unless we stand by these freedoms at home.

Text of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's Address to House

Generalissimo's wife sees major task as building of lasting peace to justify sacrifices of war.

Wide World; Associated Press

Back at Home

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, at the left, visits a school for war orphans at Chungking, accompanied by her celebrated sisters, Mme. H. H. Kung, center, and Mme. Sun Yat-sen. At the right: Mme. Chiang is met at the Washington station by President Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—The prepared text of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's address to the House of Representatives today follows:

"Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and members of the Congress of the United States:

"At any time, it would be a privilege for me to address Congress, more especially this present august body which will have so much to do in shaping the destiny of the world. In speaking to Congress, I am literally speaking to the American people. The Seventy-seventh Congress, as their representatives, fulfilled the obligations and responsibilities of its trust by declaring war on the aggressors. That part of the duty of the people's representatives was discharged in 1941. The task now confronting you is to help win the war and to create and uphold a lasting peace which will justify the sacrifices and sufferings of the victims of aggression.

"Before enlarging on this subject, I should like to tell you a little about my long and vividly interesting trip to your country from my own land, which has bled and borne unflinchingly the burden of war for more than 5½ years. I shall not dwell, however, upon the part China has played in our united effort to free mankind from brutality and violence. I shall try to convey to you, however imperfectly, the impressions gained during the trip.

Colorless Duties Vital

"First of all, I want to assure you that the American people have every right to be proud of their fighting men in so many parts of the world. I am particularly thinking of those of your boys in the far-flung, out-of-the-way stations and areas where life is attended by dreary drabness—this because their duty is not one of spectacular performance and they are not buoyed up by the excitement of battle. They are called upon, day after colorless day, to perform routine duties such as safeguarding defenses and preparing for possible enemy action.

"It has been said, and I find it true from personal experience, that it is easier to risk one's life on the battlefield than it is to perform customary humble and humdrum duties which, however, are just as necessary to winning the war. Some of your troops are stationed in isolated spots, quite out of reach of ordinary communications. Some of the boys have had to fly hundreds of hours over the sea from an improvised airfield in quests, often disappointingly fruitless, of enemy submarines. They, and others, have to stand the monotony of waiting—just waiting. But, as I told them, true patriotism lies in possessing the morale and physical stamina to perform faithfully and conscientiously the daily tasks so that in the sum total, the weakest link is the strongest.

"Your soldiers have shown conclusively that they are able stoically to endure homesickness the glaring dryness and scorching heat of the tropics, and keep themselves fit and in excellent fighting trim. They are amongst the unsung heroes of this war, and everything possible to lighten their tedium and buoy up their morale should be done. That sacred duty is yours. The American Army is better fed than any army in the world. That does not mean, however, that they can live indefinitely on canned food without having the effects tell on them. These admittedly are the minor hardships of war, especially when we pause to consider that in many parts of the world starvation prevails. But peculiarly enough, oftentimes it is not the major problems of existence which irk a man's soul; it is rather the pin pricks, especially those incidental to a life of deadly sameness, with tempers frayed out and nervous systems torn to shreds.

"The second impression of my trip is that America is not only the caldron of democracy, but the incubator of democratic principles. At some of the places I visited, I met the crews of your air bases. There I found first-generation Germans, Italians, Frenchmen, Poles, Czechoslovakians, and other nationals. Some of them had accents so thick that, if such a thing were possible, one could not cut them with a butter knife. But there they were—all Americans, all devoted to the same ideals, all working for the same cause and united by the same high purpose. No suspicion or rivalry existed between them. This increased my belief and faith that devotion to common principles eliminates differences in race, and that identity of ideals is the strongest possible solvent of racial dissimilarities.

"I have reached your country, therefore, with no misgivings, but with my belief that the American people are building and carrying out a true pattern of the nation conceived by your forebears strengthened and confirmed. You, as representatives of the American people, have before you the glorious opportunity of carrying on the pioneer work of your ancestors, beyond the frontiers of physical and geographical limitations. Their brawn and thews braved undauntedly almost unbelievable hardships to open up a new continent. The modern world lauds them for their vigor and intensity of purpose and for their accomplishment. You have today before you the immeasurably greater opportunity to implement these same ideals and to help bring about the liberation of man's spirit in every part of the world. In order to accomplish this purpose, we of the United Nations must now so prosecute the war that victory will be ours decisively and with all good speed.

Tendency to Belittle Axis

"Sun-tse, the well-known Chinese strategist, said: 'In order to win, know thyself and thy enemy.' We have also the saying: 'It takes little effort to watch the other fellow carry the load.'

"In spite of these teachings from a wise old past, which are shared by every nation, there has been a tendency to belittle the strength of our opponents.

"When Japan thrust total war on China in 1937, military experts of every nation did not give China even a ghost of a chance. But when Japan failed to bring China cringing to her knees as she vaunted, the world took solace in this phenomenon by declaring that they had overestimated Japan's military might. Nevertheless, when the greedy flames of war inexorably spread in the Pacific following the perfidious attack on Pearl Harbor, Malaya, and lands in and around the China Sea, and one after another of these places fell, the pendulum swung to the other extreme. Doubts and fears lifted their ugly heads and the world began to think that the Japanese were nietzschean supermen, superior in intellect and physical prowess, a belief which the Gobineaus and the Houston Chamberlains and their apt pupils, the Nazi racists, had propounded about the Nordics.

"Again, now the prevailing opinion seems to consider the defeat of the Japanese as of relative unimportance and that Hitler is our first concern. This is not borne out by actual facts, nor is it to the interests of the United Nations as a whole to allow Japan to continue, not only as a vital potential threat but as a waiting Sword of Damocles, ready to descend at a moment's notice.

Japanese Resources

"Let us not forget that Japan in her occupied areas today has greater resources at her command than Germany.

"Let us not forget that the longer Japan is left in undisputed possession of these resources, the stronger she must become. Each passing day takes more toll in lives of both Americans and Chinese.

"Let us not forget that the Japanese are an intransigent people.

"Let us not forget that during the first 4½ years of total aggression, China has borne Japan's sadistic fury unaided and alone.

"The victories won by the United States Navy at Midway and the Coral Sea are doubtless steps in the right direction—they are merely steps in the right direction—for the magnificent fight that was waged at Guadalcanal during the past six months attests to the fact that the defeat of the forces of evil, though long and arduous, will finally come to pass. For have we not on the side of righteousness and justice stanch allies in Great Britain, Russia, and other brave and indomitable peoples? Meanwhile, the peril of the Japanese juggernaut remains. Japanese military might must be decimated as a fighting force before its threat to civilization is removed.

Future World

"When the Seventy-Seventh Congress declared war against Japan, Germany, and Italy, Congress, for the moment, had done its work. It now remains for you, the present representatives of the American people, to point the way to win the war, to help construct a world in which all peoples may henceforth live in harmony and peace.

"May I not hope that it is the resolve of Congress to devote itself to the creation of the postwar world, to dedicate itself to the preparation for the brighter future that a stricken world so eagerly awaits?

"We of this generation who are privileged to help make a better world for ourselves and for posterity should remember that, while we must not be visionary, we must have vision so that peace should not be punitive in spirit and should not be provincial or nationalistic or even continental in concept, but universal in scope and humanitarian in action, for modern science has so annihilated distance that what affects one people must of necessity affect all other peoples.

"The term 'hands and feet' is often used in China to signify the relationship between brothers. Since international interdependence is now so universally recognized, can we not also say that all nations should become members of one corporate body?

China Ready

"The 160 years of traditional friendship between our two great peoples, China and America, which has never been marred by misunderstanding, is unsurpassed in the annals of the world. I can also assure you that China is eager and ready to co-operate with you and other peoples to lay a true and lasting foundation for a sane and progressive world society which would make it impossible for any arrogant or predatory neighbor to plunge future generations into another orgy of blood. In the past, China has not computed the cost of her manpower in her fight against aggression, although she well realized that manpower is the real wealth of a nation and it takes generations to grow it. She has been soberly conscious of her responsibilities and has not concerned herself with privileges and gains which she might have obtained through compromise of principles. Nor will she demean herself and all she holds dear to the practice of the market place.

"We in China, like you, want a better world, not for ourselves alone, but for all mankind, and we must have it. It is not enough, however, to proclaim our ideals or even to be convinced that we have them. In order to preserve, uphold, and maintain them, there are times when we should throw all we cherish into our effort to fulfill these ideals even at the risk of failure.

"The teachings drawn from our late leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, have given our people the fortitude to carry on. From 5½ years of experience, we in China are convinced that it is the better part of wisdom not to accept a failure ignominiously, but to risk it gloriously. We shall have faith that, at the writing of peace, America and our other gallant Allies will not be obtunded by the mirage of contingent reasons of expediency.

"Man's mettle is tested both in adversity and in success. Twice is this true of the soul of a nation."

Balkan Straws Point to Growing Hostility Toward Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 18—News of the shooting on Feb. 13 of Gen. Christo Lukoff or Lukasch—the Germans have put out both versions but Lukoff appears more likely—comes as a significant climax to the special recruiting campaign for workers carried out in various Bulgarian towns between Feb. 8 and 16. General Lukoff was the founder of the Nazi Bulgarian Legion and protagonist of immediate Bulgarian participation in the war against Russia.

Bulgaria is primarily a peasant country and there are few industrial workers, but a large proportion of those that do exist are not merely sympathetic toward Russia, but also toward Communism. In this respect they differ from the Bulgarian peasants who are merely friendly toward Russia as the Slav big brother through whom Bulgaria obtained its independence.

Many workers have been sentenced either for espionage or sabotage during the past few months especially on railways and in the port of Varna which is an important Axis base for supplies for the southern front in Russia.

The effect of recent Russian victories is seen not only in the killing of General Lukoff or Lukasch, but also in speeches of prominent Bulgarian politicians. For instance, Interior Minister Peter Gabrovsky has warned "anyone working against the state" that he will be "wiped out." He added that there is only one course open for Bulgaria "namely to travel alongside the great allies," ready to use all of its energies in the task of winning a common glorious victory."

Attitude Toward Turkey

Exactly how Mr. Gabrovsky proposes that Bulgaria shall devote all energies to this task is not quite clear because he also declared with evident relief that the information the Government received about the Adana conference between Prime Minister Churchill and President Inonu of Turkey was to the effect that Turkey does not intend to change its policy of strict neutrality.

While Bulgaria is being combed for workers, its northern neighbor Rumania, having already sacrificed the flower of its manhood at Odessa and now at Stalingrad and in the Caucasus, is being ransacked for raw material and foodstuffs. An economic agreement just signed provides for the export of even more oil, grain and oil seeds to Germany. It also is reported that considerable quantities of cattle and meat are being sent to Italy.

Meanwhile, perhaps to divert attention from what is happening in Russia, there are signs as in the Protectorate of Poland and Germany itself of a renewal of the persecution of the Jews who have been having a somewhat less difficult time since former Peasant leader Juliu Maniu intervened with Premier Ion Antonescu in their behalf last fall.

Now, however, it is reported they have been warned that a single day's absence from labor service will result in capital punishment.

While the Rumanians are intensifying anti-Semitism, Hungary still maintains its position as the most lenient of the Axis states towards Jews. Hungarian premier Nicholas Kallay recently declared there were no concentration camps and no Nuremburg racial laws in Hugary. It also is clear that Jews can still play some part in state affairs.

Fear of Russians

In other respects, however, Hungary is very much in the same position as Rumania. Widespread dislike of Germans is reported coupled with intense fear of what would happen if the Russians broke German resistance.

Like Rumania, Hungary is being pressed to supply more raw materials. New measures have just been introduced to secure maximum deliveries of agricultural produce to the Government and prevent hoarding by producers, particularly small farmers. The fiction that none of Hungary's harvest has been exported has been dropped and it is frankly admitted by Government spokesmen that one of the objects of the new measures is to enable Hungary's surplus products to be "placed at the disposal of Hungary's Allies."

The Hungarian opposition, which unlike that in Rumania is allowed to say its say in Parliament, is getting more and more vocal and is openly sponsoring democratic ways of government to the vast indignation of certain Magyar elements and the German minority which are demanding the suppression of all opposition groups.

The Government refuses to comply. Indeed, there is believed to be a strong probability that Premier Kallay and a large part of his Cabinet regard the activity of the opposition as providing Hungary's best chance of escaping distinction if the tide of war continues to flow against the Axis.

Straw in the Wind

Meanwhile, there is reliable evidence that the Government itself has made several unsuccessful attempts to get in touch with the United Nations through its representatives in neutral countries.

One inexplicable development reported from Hungary is that three Serbs have taken seats in the Hungarian Lower House and one in the Upper, representing the Backa region which Hungary annexed when Yugoslavia was overrun.

Annexed Slovaks, on the other hand, are stated to have refused to accept an invitation to nominate members.

The attitude of the Serbs attributed by some observers to Serb and Croat dissensions which do not seem to be lessening despite the fact that only a small proportion of the Croats is believed to be supporting the Ustachi of Puppet Premier Ante Pavelitch. The rest, like the majority of Serbs, are opposing the Axis—when they are not too busy fighting one another.

Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch has ordered civil disobedience and, according to a report radiocast from Algiers, has captured a town from the Italians. Croat Partisans similarly are said to be fighting pitched battles against Axis forces. According to Axis reports, the patriots even have some airplanes at their disposal.

Observers here, however, hope the patriots soon will decide that the best policy for the moment is discretion and keep their valor for the day when the Allies find themselves able to come to their help.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	+1⅛
Abr&Straus 1g †	21	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ¼
Adams Exp (.45e)	6	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Addressograph (1)	5	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	22	41¾	40⅝	40¾	—1⅛
Alaska Juneau	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Alleghany Corp	16	1	1⅛	1	
Alleghany pf xw	6	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
Alleg pf $30 ww	6	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
Alleghany pr pf	2	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Alleg Lud Stl (2e)	9	22⅜	21⅞	22	— ½
Allen Indust (¾e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6a	9	166¾	146	146	—1
Allied Mills (1e)	2	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
Allied Strs (.15g)	1	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
Allied St pf (5)	7	78¼	78⅛	78⅛	+ ⅜
Allis-Ch Mfg ¾g	14	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem (¼g)	5	19½	19½	19½	
Amal Leather	7	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
Amerada Pet (2)	4	75	74½	74½	— ½
Am Ag Chem 1.20a	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
Am Airlines (1½e)	7	55	55	55	—1
Am Bank Note ¾g	5	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	— ¾
Am Bk N pf (3) †	6	49¾	49½	49½	+ ½
Am Bosch (¼e)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Am Br S pf 5¼ †	10	130¾	130¾	130¾	+ ¾
Am Cable & Rad	16	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	6	84¼	82½	82½	—3¼
Am Car&Fdy (1g)	36	29⅜	29	29¼	
Am C&F pf 8.29g	7	65½	65¼	65½	— ½
Am Ch & Cab (2)	2	20¾	20¼	20⅜	— ⅜
Am Chicle (4a)	3	96¾	96⅜	96⅜	+ ⅜
Am Colortype .40e	2	7⅝	7½	7½	
Am Crystal S 2½e	2	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ½
Am Distill	2	16	16	16	— ⅛
Am Encaustic Til	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Am European ½e	1	7	7	7	
Am & For Power	20	27⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ¼
Am&FP S6pf ¾ak	4	44½	44½	44½	—1
Am&FP S7pf ⅞ak	4	53¼	52½	52¾	— ¼
Am & F P 2 pf	1	8⅜	8	8	— ½
Am-Hawaii SS (3)	2	33	32¾	32¾	— ¼
Am Hide&Leather	2	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
Am Home P (2.40)	3	56¾	55½	55½	— ¼
Am Ice	2	3	3	3	
Am Ice pf (1½e)	2	40	40	40	—1
Am International	8	6¼	6	6	— ⅜
Am Invest III .15g	1	6½	6½	6½	
Am Locomotive	87	10⅜	10	10¼	
Am Loco pf (7e)	8	87⅝	86⅝	87⅜	+ ⅝
Am M&Fdy (.20g)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Am M & Met ½e	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Am Metal (1)	5	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅝
Am M 6% pf 6 †	10	120	120	120	+1½
Am News 1.80 †350		45¼	29	29	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	74	2⅜	2	2⅛	= ¼
Am P & L S6 pf	7	23¾	23¼	23½	— ⅝
Am P & L S5 pf	2	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅝
Am Rad&St S .15g	39	7⅞	7½	7⅝	— ¼
Am Roll Mill 20g	11	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
Am R M pf 4½ †	5	64⅞	63½	64	— ⅞
Am Safety Raz ¾e	6	11¼	11	11	
Am Seating (1e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Am Ship Bldg 3e †170		29½	28½	28½	—1
Am Smelt & R (2)	6	40¾	39¾	39¾	— ¼
Am Sm & R pf 7 †	40	149½	149	149½	+1
Am Snuff Co (.60g)	6	40	39⅞	40	— ½
Am Stl Fdrs ½g	16	23⅝	22¾	23	— ⅝
Am Stores ½g	3	13	13	13	
Am Sug Ref 1½g	3	20	20	20	— ¼
Am Sum Tob (2e)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
Am Tel&Tel (9)	26	135¼	134½	135½	— ½
Am Tobacco (3a)	3	51¾	51¼	51¼	— ½
Am Tob B (3a)	7	52	52½	52½	— ½
Am Tob pf (6) †	4	138½	137	137	—1½
Am Type Fdrs	12	8¾	8	8	
Am Viscose (½g)	7	34⅜	34	34	— ⅜
Am Water Works	66	5	4⅛	4½	— ⅝
Am Wat W 1pf (6)		61¼	61¼	61¼	
Am Woolen	29	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
Am Wool pf (8e)	10	66¾	65	65¼	—1¾
Am Zinc L & S	47	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Anaconda (2½e)	49	27¼	26⅝	26¾	— ⅜
Anac W&C 1½e †	10	25½	25½	25½	— ½
Anchor Hock Gl 1e	1	19	19	19	
Arch H Gl pf 5 †	100	112¾	112	112	
A P W Paper	9	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
Arch-Dan-M (½g)	1	38	38	38	+ ½
Armour Illinois	24	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Armour III pr pf	1	53	53	53	— ½
Armstrong Ck ¼g	13	32½	31¾	32¼	— ¾
Arnold Const ¼g	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Arlocom Corp 1e	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ½g	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Assd D Gd 2pf (7)	1	66	66	66	—1
Assoc Inv pf (5) †	18	102¾	102	102	
Atch T&SF (1½g)	26	47⅝	46¾	46⅞	— ¼
Atch T&SF pf (5)	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	— ⅝
Atl Coast Line 2e	10	28¾	28	28	— ¾
Atl Refining (.15g) *	15	21½	20¾	20¾	—1¼
Atlas Corp (¼g)	25	9	8⅞	9	
Atls Powd (¾g)	2	65	65	65	
Aviation Co (¼e)	72	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
B					
Bangor & Ar	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Baio Loco ct (1e)	43	13½	13	13¼	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	25	4¼	4	4⅛	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	16	7⅞	7⅛	7¼	— ¼
Bang&A pf 2¼zk †	70	42	42	42	—1
Barber Asphalt	8	13¼	12⅞	13	— ½
Barker Bros (½e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
Barker pf 2¾ †	80	33¾	33½	33¾	— ½
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	14	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅜
Bath Ir Wks (2e)	7	15¼	15	15⅛	— ⅛
Bavuk Cigar (1½)	2	24¾	24¼	24¾	— ¼
Beatrice Cream 1a	1	26	26	26	— ½
Bell Aire (2e)	1	13½	13½	13½	
Bendix Aviat 3¾ae	14	36⅝	36⅜	36½	— ¼
Benef Ind L 1½e	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Best Foods (.60)	21	10⅜	10	10	— ¼
Beth Steel (1½g)	13	60⅜	59	59¾	— ¾
Beth Steel pf (7)	3	115⅜	115⅜	116⅜	— ⅝
Bigelow-San (2)	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅜
Black & Deck 1.60	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	20	7⅜	7	7⅛	— ⅛
Bliss & Lau 1½e	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
Boeing Airp (1e)	15	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	
Bohn Al&Brass 3e	3	45	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅜
Bon Ami A (4) †	10	93	93	93	—1¼
Bon Ami B 2½ †	40	41¾	41½	41½	— ½
Bond Stores(1.60)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
Borden Co (.30g)	6	24	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	8	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ¼
Boston & Maine	1	3	3	3	
Bridgeport Brass 1	20	10⅞	10½	10⅝	— ¼
Briggs Mfg (2)	8	24⅜	24	24	— ½
Briggs & Strat (3)	2	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅛
Bklyn & Qu Trans	12	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Bklyn Un Gas(½e)	5	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
Brunsw-Balke ¼g	6	14½	14½	14½	
Bucyrus-Erie ⅛g	3	8	8	8	— ⅛
Bucy-E 7%pf 7 †	20	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	— ⅜
Budd Mfg	15	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ¼
Budd Mfg pf †	60	84	83	83	—1⅜
Budd Wheel (1e)	5	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
Buffalo Forge .45g	2	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
Bullard Co (2½e)	3	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
Burling Mills .35g	8	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
Burr Add M (.60)	12	10⅜	10½	10⅝	
Bush Terminal	10	4⅛	3⅞	4	— ⅛
Busn TB pf2¼e †	160	28½	27¾	28½	+ ⅛
Butler Bros (.15g)	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Butte C&Z (¼e)	10	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
Byers A M Co	2	11½	11¼	11¼	— ½
Byers pf 1.82k †	20	75	75	75	— ½
Byron Jack (¼g)	6	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅛
C					
Calif Pack (1½)	6	24⅞	24½	24½	— ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Calumet&Hec (1)	10	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Campbell Wy 1¼e	15	18	17¾	17⅞	
Can Dr G A (.60)	8	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
Can Pacific	17	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Carpenter Stl 2½e	4	29½	28½	29½	—1
Carriers&Gen .20a	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Case (JI) pf 7 †	20	134½	134	134	—1
Caterpil Tract (2)	7	44¾	44½	44½	— ½
Celanese Corp (2)	2	28½	28½	28½	— ⅝
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	100	97	97	97	+ ¼
Celanese pr pf 7 †	10	121	121	121	
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	80	97⅞	97½	97¾	+ ⅜
Celotex Corp (¼)	14	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅜
Cent Aguirre 1½	6	19¼	19	19	— ¼
Cent Foundry .10e	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Cen III Lt pf 4½†	110	105½	105	105	+ ⅜
Cent RR NJ	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Cent Viol Sug 2½e	2	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ¼
Certain-teed Prod	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
Century Rib pf 7 †*	10	100	100	100	—1¼
Cert-teed 6%pf †	150	39	38¼	38½	—1¼
Champ P&F ¾ag	2	18½	18½	18½	— ½
Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅜
Ches & Ohio (3)	30	37⅛	36¾	36¾	— ⅜
Chi & E III	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
Chi & E III A .59q	8	9¼	8⅞	9	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 1¾e	16	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
Chi Mail Order ½e	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	7	17	16¾	17	
Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	38¾	38	38	— ½
Chi Rk Is & Pac	5	1⅛	¾	1⅛	+ ⅛
Chi R I 6%pf	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Chi R I 7%pf	5	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
Chi Yell Cab (1)	10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
Chickasha Cot O 1	3	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
Childs Co	27	2	2	2	
Chrysler Co (3½e)	13	73¼	71⅞	72¼	—1⅜
City Ice&F (1.20)	4	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜

Today's Sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day's sales 1,097,105
1943 volume to date 32,633,071
1942 volume to date 18,006,695

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
City I&F pf 6½ †	10	101	101	101	
City Investing †	170	30¼	30	30¼	+1¼
City Stores	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
Clark Equip (¾ag)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+1¾
Clev.E Il pf 4½ †	90	112¾	111¼	112	+ ¼
Clev Grap Br (2e)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅜
Climax Mol 1.20a	3	41⅞	41⅝	41¾	— ½
Cluett Pea pf 7 †	10	148½	148½	148½	+1
Coca-Cola (3a)	1	99½	99½	99½	— ½
Colgate-P-P ½aa	7	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
Collins & Aik	4	20⅜	20	20	
Collins&A pf(5) †	30	109	109	109	—1
Col Fuel&Iron ¼g	3	16¼	15½	15½	—1⅛
Colum Br B (.30g)	*1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Colum G & El	205	3⅛	2⅞	3	— ⅛
Col G&E 6%pf 6	10	50¼	49½	49½	— ⅞
Colum Pict (½e)	20	11⅞	11½	11½	— ¼
Comi Credit (3)	9	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	
Comi Cred pf 4¼	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	+ ⅜
Comi Invest Tr (3)	8	33⅝	33	33	— ½
Comi Solvents .60e	65	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
Comi with & South	245	⅞	¾	1	— ⅛
Comw & Sou pf	11	41⅞	41½	41⅝	— ⅜
Comi with Ed .35g	9	24¾	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
Conde Nast (.40e)	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ¼
Congoleum-Nairn 1	9	19	18⅝	18⅞	— ¼
Consol Aircraft	30	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
Consol Cigar 1½e	2	13½	13½	13½	
Con C pr pf 6½ †	30	99¾	99¾	99¾	+1¼
Cons Copperm .45e	18	5⅝	5½	5½	
Cons Edison (1.60)	32	18½	18	18	— ½
Cons Edison pf (5)	4	97	96½	97	+ ½
Consol Film Ind	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Cons Film In pf 1e	7	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ¼
Cons Laundries	2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
Consol Oil (½e)	65	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
Consol RR Cuba pf	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ¼
Consolodation Coal	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Container Corp ¼ae	19	21½	20¼	20¼	—1¼
Consum Pgf 4½ †	30	97½	97½	97½	
Cont Baking ½g	9	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
Cont Bak pf (8)	2	101	101	101	
Cont Can (¼ag)	14	32½	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅜
Cont Diam F .65e	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	41¾	41½	41½	— ½
Cont Motors (.55e)	43	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	38	29⅞	29⅜	29⅝	+ ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	8	11¾	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
Cop'weld S pf 2½	1	47½	47½	47½	— ¼
Corn Exch 2.40 †	60	39¼	39¼	39¼	
Corn Products 2.60	14	58⅜	57¼	57½	— ⅞
Coty Inc (¼ae)	2	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
Coty International	5	13⅛	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Crane Co (1e)	21	16½	16¼	16⅛	— ⅜
Crane cv pf 5 †	180	99½	99⅛	99½	+ ¼
Cream of Wh ⅜ag	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
Crosley Corp ¾ae	2	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
Crown C&S ½e	1	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅝
Crown Cork pf 2¼	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ¾
Crown Zellerb (1)	1	13¾	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
Crucible Steel (2e)	35	34⅛	33	33⅜	—1½
Crucible Stl pf (5)	1	75	74	75	—3
Cuba RR pf †	30	10½	10½	10½	
Cuban-Am Sug ¾e	9	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Cudahy Pack	2	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Cuneo Press 1½	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
Curtis Publishing	82	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
Curtis Pub pf †	10	44¼	44¼	44½	+1
Curtis P pr pf ¾ak	7	25⅜	24⅞	25	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1e	26	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
Curtiss-Wr A 2e	5	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅜
Cutler-Ham 1¼ae	2	19⅞	19¼	19¼	— ⅝
D					
Daviso Ch .60e	7	14½	14¼	14⅜	— ¼
Decca Records .60a	2	13	12½	13	+ ½
Deere & Co 1.35e	34	30½	30	30	— ½
Deere pf 1.40	6	31¾	31½	31½	+ ¼
Deisel-W-G 1½e	1	15	14½	14⅜	— ¼
Del & Hudson	6	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Del Lack & West	38	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
Den & R G W pf	12	1⅝	1½	1½	
Detroit Edis .30g	31	19¼	18¾	18⅞	— ⅝
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	*3	22¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
Diamond M 1½	2	29½	29¼	29¼	
Diam Mat pf 1½	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ¼
Diam T Motor (1e)	1	11½	11	11	— ¼
Dist Co-Cs (h2.22)	8	24¼	23¼	23½	— ¾
Dixie-Vo-A 2½ †	10	28½	28½	28½	— ⅝
Doehler Die Cast 2	4	23	22½	22¾	— ¼
Dome Mines h.80g	6	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
Dow Chem (3)	4	133¼	133	133¼	— ¾
Douglas Aire (5e)	9	62⅜	61	61	—1½
Dresser Mfg (1½e)	1	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅞
Dunhill Internat	3	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
du Pont deN (1g)	9	146¼	145⅞	146	— ½
du Pont pf (4½)	2	126⅝	126½	126½	— ½
Dug Light 1pf 5 †	140	119½	119¼	119¼	+1
E					
Eastern Air Lines	3	33	33	33	— ⅜
Eastern Roll Mill	11	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Eastman Kodak (5)	1	154½	154½	154½	+ ½
Eaton Mfg (3)	3	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅛
Edis Bro Strs .80a	7	12¾	12⅜	12½	— ¼
El & Mus Ind .06g	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
El Auto-Lite 2½ae	15	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
Elec Boat (1e)	18	12⅜	12	12	— ⅜
El Power & Lt	67	3⅜	3	3	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt S7 pf	12	36¼	36	36	— ½
El Storage Bat (2)	9	37	36¾	37	
Eng Pub Service	75	4¾	4¼	4⅜	— ¼
Eng PS 5½pf 5½	1	67	67	67	+ ½
Eng PS2S6 pf 6 †	60	70½	69	70	+1¾
Equit Office Bldg	7	⅝	½	⅝	
Erie Railroad (1e)	11	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	— ¼
Erie Railroad ct 1e	23	8¾	8½	8⅝	
Erie Rail pf A (5)	*2	42	42	42	— ½
Eureka Vac Cl .10e	7	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
Evans Products	2	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	6	24⅝	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
Exchange Buffet	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
F					
Fairbanks Mor (1)	4	35	35	35	
Fajardo Sugar (2)	22	23½	21¾	22⅜	—1⅛
Fed Lt&Trac 1¾ae	1	10½	10½	10½	— ½
Fed Lt&T pf 6 †	50	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ¾
Fed Mng&Sm (1g)	9	27⅛	27	27	
Fed Mogul (1)	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
Fed Mot Truck 40	7	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
Fed D Strs .45g	1	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	7	43¾	43½	43½	— ¼
Firestone T&R ⅜eg	7	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
First Nat Strs 2½	4	33¼	33	33	— ½
Flintkote (¼ag)	18	17⅞	17½	17¾	
Flintkote pf (4½)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	+2¼
Florence Stove (2)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
Follansbee Stl	7	5½	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
Follans Stl pf †	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ½
Food Mach (1¾)	3	41½	41½	41½	— ½
Food Fair Stores 1	5	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler	15	13¾	13⅜	13½	— ⅛
Fost W 6 pf 1½ †	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	1	6½	6½	6½	
Freeport Sulph (2)	7	36½	35¾	35¾	— ⅜
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Fruehauf T pf 5 †	50	97	97	97	+1¼
Gabriel Co .10g	8	3¼	3	3	— ¼
G					
Gair (Robt) (¼ae)	63	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	3	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅜
Gamewell Co 3e †	40	22	21½	22	+ ¼
Gar Wood Ind ¾ag	6	4⅛	4	4⅛	
Gaylord Cont ⅛aa	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	4	8	8	8	
Gen Am Trans (2e)	3	41¼	41	41	— ½
Gen Baking (.15g)	40	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
Gen Bak pf (8) †	30	138	137⅛	137⅛	—2⅞
Gen Bronze	3	5	5	5	— ⅛
Gen Cable	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	1	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¾
Gen Cab pf 1¾ak †	20	77¾	77¾	77¾	— ¼
Gen Cigar (1)	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
Gen Cig pf (7) †	40	135	135	135	+1¾
Gen Elec (1.40)	51	35⅜	34¾	35	— ⅛
Gen Foods (.40g)	5	36¾	36¼	36½	+ ¼
Gen G&E A	26	2	1¾	1¾	— ¼
Gen G&El cv pf †	10	102	102	102	+2
Gen Mills (4)	1	85¾	89½	85½	
Gen Motors ½g	39	47¾	47¼	47¼	— ⅝
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	128	128	128	
Gen Out Adv .20e	5	3¼	3	3¼	— ⅛
Gen Out Adv A 3e	2	25	25	25	
Gen Prec Eq (1)	20	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	
Gen Print Ink .30e	11	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Gen Pub Service	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Gen Ry Signal 1¼e	9	16¼	15⅞	16	— ¼
Gen Real & Util	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Gen Refract 1.20e	9	20¼	19¾	19⅞	— ⅜
Gen Shoe (¾ag)	6	13¼	13	13⅛	— ⅛
Gen SC pf 1½zk †	150	66¼	65	65	—1¾
Gen Tel (1.60)	14	19¾	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Gen Tire&Rub 1e	2	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅜
Gillette S R .45e	9	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros	10	6¾	6¼	6¼	
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	+ ⅜
Glidden Co (.30g)	4	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	18	1	1	1	— ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	6	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Goebel (BF) 1e	25	27¾	27⅛	27¾	— ⅛
Goodrich (BF) pf 5	3	89¾	89⅛	89⅜	— ⅜

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Goodyear T&R ½g	20	28¾	27¾	27⅞	— ½
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	95	95	95	
Goth Hosiery ¼e	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Graham-Paige Mot	78	1½	1¼	1⅜	
Granby C Min .60	10	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Grand Union	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
Granite C Stl .35e	10	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	— ⅜
Grant (WT) 1.40a	2	31½	31	31	— ½
Gt Nor Ir 0 ct 2e	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	20	24⅜	23⅝	23¾	— ½
Gt West Sug (2)	4	26

Roosevelt Plan For Incomes Is NotRecognized

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina said today the House Ways and Means Committee had taken no cognizance of a Presidential request for a wartime super-tax on income and that the Committee apparently would stand on its approval of a bill to peg salaries above $25,000 at their pre-Pearl Harbor levels.

President Roosevelt yesterday recommended that a super-tax be imposed to limit wartime income, however derived, to $25,000 for single persons and $50,000 for married couples, after taxes.

While Mr. Doughton said the matter had been disposed of so far as the Committee was concerned by approval of the ceiling as of pre-Pearl Harbor levels, Representative James McGranery (D) of Pennsylvania told newsmen he expected the salary issue would be reopened before the Committee.

The Committeemen today simply voted unanimously to stipulate that the report on the salary limit be written by Representative Wesley Disney (D) of Oklahoma, author of the proposal to peg salaries at the pre-Pearl Harbor levels.

Mr. Doughton said the President's letter asking a super-tax was not discussed.

The super-tax proposal had met strong opposition in Congress even before the House Committee met.

Nelson Solidly Entrenched As Head of WPB

WASHINGTON (AP) — Friends might fret and foes might fuss, but Donald M. Nelson sits solidly at the head of the War Production Board table and lets the fur fly.

And he gives every indication that nothing less than the end of the war or the appearance of "a better man" would prevent him from staying put.

With the recently roiled WPB waters still far from calm, Mr. Nelson let it be known that he was "here to stay" despite reports that friends and foes—for vastly different reasons—had suggested he retire. The former were said to be fearing for his health, and the latter seeking his replacement in view of the military-civilian power squabble within the WPB.

The reports came shortly after Mr. Nelson fired Ferdinand Eberstadt, one WPB vice-chairman, and elevated another, Charles E. Wilson, to the place of second in command—a move interpreted as giving more weight to civilian control.

It was followed by resignation of two officials—Lou E. Holland of Kansas City and Leonard O. Zick of South Bend, Ind.—both of whom aired critical views of WPB policies as they left. Mr. Holland was deputy director of WPB and a director of the Smaller War Plants Corporation and Mr. Zick was assistant director general for distribution under Mr. Eberstadt.

Steel Castings Prices Reduced

WASHINGTON (AP) — Wielding for the first time a new weapon against profiteering, Office of Price Administration officials said they have drafted an order reducing prices on steel castings because manufacturers were making "excessive profits."

Details of the order will not be available for a few days, but officials said it had been approved and sent to the printers.

This will be the first use of a portion of President Roosevelt's executive order on price control, which directs OPA to consider "excessive profits" when determining prices.

More Money Urged For Housing Needs

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Banking Committee has approved a bill by Senator Radcliffe, (D) of Maryland, increasing the authorization of the National Housing Act from $800,000,000 to $1,200,000,000 for the period ending July 1, 1944.

Testifying in support of the bill were Abner H. Ferguson of the Federal Housing Administration and Leon Keyserling of National Housing Agency, who told of a need to continue the national housing program, especially in the nation's war-production areas.

In May, 1942, the authorization was increased from $300,000,000 to $800,000,000.

Continental Motors Adds Two Directors to Board

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—All present directors of the Continental Motors Co. and its affiliate, the Continental Aviation & Engineering Corp., were re-elected at the annual stockholders' meetings of the two concerns here.

The Continental Motors board was increased from five to seven members by the election of Fred J. Kennedy of Detroit and Harold A. Todd.

Counsel said the filing of reports was a part of the routine transacted.

Carbide Unit Opens N. E. Office

NEW YORK — The Halowax Products Division of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation announces the establishment of a New England office at 410 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn. The office will be in charge of M. M. Suba. Halowax products consist of chlorinated naphthalene oils and waxes. In addition, the firm serves as sales agent to the wire and cable industry for special vinyl extrusion insulating compounds.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

1 1¾s '48	100.16	100.16	100.16

New York City Bonds

1 3s 49-44	102.23	102.23	102.23
25 3s 80	103¾	103½	103¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
33 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	96	94¾	95
15 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	80	80	80
48 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	65	64½	65
6 Allied Strs 4½s 51	108¼	104¾	104¾
7 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108	108	108
26 Am&For P 5s 2030	81¾	81½	81¾
1 AmIGChem 5½s 49	105	105	105
2 Am Int 5½s 49	104½	104½	104½
13 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
26 Am T&T 3s 56	110⅜	110¼	110¼
9 Am Tobacco 3s 62	103	103	103
1 Am WW&E 6s 75	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Ann Arbor 4s 95	66½	66⅜	66½
6 Arm Del 4s 57	105½	105⅜	105½
28 AT&SF 4s 95	116¼	116¼	116¼
21 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	99¼	99	99¼
1 Atl&Cha AL 5s 44	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
17 AC Line 1st 4s 52	88⅛	88	88
26 AC Line cit 4s 52	79	78¾	79
25 AC Line 4½s 54	65½	65¼	65¼
5 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	34¾	34¾	34¾
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	101	101	101
14 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	64½	64¼	64¼
18 B&O 95 st A	37⅜	37	37
3 B&O 95 st C	41½	41¼	41½
7 B&O 2000 st D	37	37	37
27 B&O 96 st F	37½	37	37⅛
14 B&O cv 60 st	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
17 B&O 4s 48	63¼	63	63¼
48 B&OPL&WV 4s 51st	54¾	53½	54⅜
17 B&O S W 50 st	46¼	45½	46⅛
1 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	65½	65½	65½
6 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	103¾	103½	103¾
5 BenefInd Loan 2¼s50	100	99⅞	100
5 Beth Stl 3½s 52	103¼	104½	104⅛
5 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103½	103½	103½
7 Boston&Me 5s 67	78¼	78¼	78¼
57 Boston&Me 4½s 70	45¾	45	45
4 Boston&Me 4s 60	76½	76½	76½
9 Bos & NY AirL 4s 55	31	31	31
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	109¾	109¾	109⅝
8 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	105⅝	105½	105½
10 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	101¾	101¾	101¾
16 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	114¼	114¼	114¼
4 Buf R&P 5T st	38½	38½	38½
20 Bush Trm 5s 55	64	63½	64
5 Can Sou 5s 62	84½	84½	84½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 5	110¾	110¾	110¾
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	112¾	112⅝	112⅝
2 Can Nor 6½s 46	113½	113½	113½
2 Can Pac 5s 54	99	99	99
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	93	93	93
14 Can Pac 4s perp	77½	77¼	77½
5 Caro C&O 4s 65	109¾	109¾	109⅝
7 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	101⅝	101¼	101⅜
7 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	7¾	7¾	7¾
4 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
33 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	27¼	27	27¼
3 Cen New Eng 4s 61	74	74	74
14 Cen Pac 5s 60	59½	59¼	59½
119 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	89½	89¼	89¼
5 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s 54	80	79⅞	80
42 Cen R R N J 5s 87	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛
24 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	22¾	22¼	22¼
4 Certain-td 5½s 48	96¼	96	96
4 C&O 3½s 96 D	105½	105⅜	105½
26 Chi & Alton 3s 49	19¼	18⅞	18⅞
35 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	78⅛	78	78
12 CB&Q 4½s 77	71½	71	71
5 CB&Q gen 4s 58	91¾	91¾	91¾
31 Chi & Ill inc 97	37¼	36½	36½
5 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
3 ChiGtWest 4s 88	68½	68½	68½
3 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	74	74	74
1 Chi I&L 6s 66	83¾	83¾	83¾
111 CMSP Pac 5s 75	21½	20⅞	21
24 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	6	5¾	5⅞
18 CM&SP 4¾s 89 F	47¾	47¼	47¼
6 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	47½	47¼	47½
2 CM&SP4½s 89 E	47¼	47¼	47¼
23 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	47¼	47¼	47¼
23 CM&SP gen 4s 89	46⅝	46½	46⅝
8 Chi&NW 6½s 36	43	43	43
7 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	37½	37⅜	37½
45 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	5	4¾	5
3 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	25⅛	25	25
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	25	25	25
14 Chi & NW 4s 87	37⅝	37	37
3 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	37	37	37
4 Chi & NW 3½s 87	35½	35½	35½
25 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	25¼	24¾	24¾
35 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	7¼	7⅛	7¼
22 CRI & P 4s 88	39⅜	39	39
101 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	36	36	36
106 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	22¾	22¼	22⅜
6 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	101½	101½	101½
10 Ch & W Ind 4¼s 62	100	100	100
14 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	99⅛	99	99
12 Childs Co 5s 43	50½	49½	49½
19 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	37	36½	36½
2 Cin Gas&El 3¼s 66	109¼	109¼	109¼
11 CCC&StL 4½s 77	53	52	51¾
102 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	77	75¾	76⅞
10 CCC&StL 4s 90StL	69¾	69¼	69¾
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	108	108	108
2 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	70½	70⅜	70⅜
11 Clev Un Term 4½s 77	63¾	63¼	63¼
2 Col P&I 5s 70	85¼	85	85½
42 Col&So 4½s 80	28¾	28¾	28¾
20 Col&So 4½s 80ct	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
6 Columbia G 5s 52May	96⅜	96¼	96¼
23 Columbia G 5s 1961	94¼	94	94
10 Con Edis 3½s 58	108	108	108
3 Con Edis 3½s 56	108	108	108
4 Con Ed 3½s 51	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 Consol'n Coal 5sh 60	94	94	94
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	111½	111½	111½
2 Consum Pow 3½s 65	109	109	109
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	108½	108½	108½
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	97½	97½	97½
4 Dayton P&L 3s 70	106¾	106¾	106¾
109 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
63 D&RG 4s 36	26	25⅝	25⅝
10 D&RG West 5s 55	6	5⅞	5⅞
10 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	5½	5¼	5¼
20 D&RG West 5s 78	22½	21¾	21¾
2 Det Ed 3s 70	106	106	106
11 Det T Tun 4½s 61	92	91¾	92
8 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Duquesne L 3½s 63	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 El Paso & SW 5s 65	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
9 Erie 4½s 1015	57⅞	57⅜	57¾
23 Erie 4s 95	96⅝	95¼	95½
5 Firestone T&R 3s 61	101¼	101¼	101¼
13 Fla E Cst 5s 74	26¼	25⅞	25⅞
22 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	81½	81¼	81¼
1 FondaJ&G4682fid	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Fonda J&G 2-4s 82 ctf	6¾	6¾	6¾
11 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	98¾	98¼	98¾
5 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
9 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	106	105⅝	105⅝
58 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	90	89⅝	90
45 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	89⅝	89	89⅝
13 Gt No 4s 46 G	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	100	100	100
6 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	81¼	81¼	81¼
3 Gulf M&N 5½s 50	94½	94	94
4 Gulf M&N 5s 50	91¼	91½	91½
1 Gulf M&Oh Inc 2015	57¾	57¾	57¾
10 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	94½	94	94
2 Hocky V 4½s 99	127½	127½	127½
4 Housatonic 5s 37	83¼	83⅛	83⅛
9 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	41¼	41	41
34 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	52¾	52½	52½
29 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	25½	25	25
2 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	102½	102½	102½
2 Ill Cen 3½s 52	48	48	48
18 Ill Cen 4s 53	52½	52	52
26 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	52	51¾	52
17 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45½	45¼	45½
3 Ill Cen 5s 55	60½	60½	60¼
19 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	63½	62½	62½
1 Ill Cen StL 3s 51	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 Ill Cen Stl. 3½s 51	54¼	54¼	54¼
16 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	50¼	49⅞	50
85 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	45½	44⅞	44⅞
1 Indpls&Lou 4s 56	26	26	26
1 Interlke Iron cv 4s 47	103	103	103
75 IntGtNor ai 6s 52	11	10¾	10¾
19 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	31½	31	31
11 Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	30⅜	30¾	30⅜
5 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
19 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	46¾	46⅜	46⅜
1 Int Rys C Am 5s 52	94½	94½	94½
16 Int T&T 4½s 52	68	68	68
22 Int T&T 5s 55	71¼	70⅝	70⅝
20 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	2⅜	2½	2½
2 James F&Clea 4s 59	50½	50½	50½
10 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	74	74	74
2 KCSouth 5s 50	73¾	73¾	73¾
10 KC South 3s 50	64½	64½	64½
1 Kings Co Lt 5s 54	106¼	106¼	106¼
33 Lac Gas 5½s 53	89½	88½	89
9 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	89½	89	89
1 L&NAM 3½s 97	87	87	87
3 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	82¼	82¼	82¼
8 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	46¾	46¼	46⅜
12 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	58½	58	58
8 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	40	40	40
18 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	36¾	36½	36½
21 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	34½	33⅞	33⅞
10 Leh Val Term 5s 51	59½	59½	59½
3 LibbyMcN&L 4s 55	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Liggett & M 5s 51	122¼	122¼	122¼
36 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	100¼	100	100¼
12 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	100½	99⅞	100¼
55 Lorillard Co 5s 51	121¼	121¼	121¼
4 Lou & N 4½s 2033	96½	96¼	96¼
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	91	91	91
19 Louis & N 3s 2003	87	86½	86½
5 Lou & So Jt M 4s 52	96	96	96
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	49¾	49¾	49¾
6 McKess&Rob 3½s 56	107½	107¼	107½
1 Met Ed 4½s 68	112½	112½	112½
2 Mich Cen 3½s 52	98	98	98
5 Mich Cen 4½s 79	63¾	63½	63½
6 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107¾	107⅝	107¾
4 MilSpar&NW 4s 47	31	31	31
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	3	3	3
2 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	69	69	69
6 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	19½	19	19
41 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	19¼	18½	18½
22 M-K-Tex 5s 65A	48⅝	48½	36⅝
30 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	24½	24	24⅜
7 M-K-T 4½s 78	40¼	40	40
66 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	44¾	44⅜	44⅜
1 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	38½	38½	38½
10 Mo Pac 5s 65A	43¼	42¼	42¼
100 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	42½	41⅞	42
1 Mo Pac 5s 77 ct	41¾	41¾	41¾
20 Mo Pac 5s 78 Gt	42	41¾	41⅞
21 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	42½	41¾	41¾
27 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	42½	41⅝	41⅝
27 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	13½	12¾	13
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	50½	50½	50½
1 Mont Pow 3¼s 66	106	106	106
6 Mor & Essex 5s 55	38¾	38¾	38⅝
13 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34¾	34½	34⅝
14 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40	39½	39½
6 Mash ChaStL 4s 78	72½	72½	72½
26 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 N Eng RR 5s 45	75	75	75
1 N Eng RR 4s 45	73¼	73¼	73¼
1 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	107½	107½	107½
10 N Orl Term 4s 53	87¾	87¾	87¾
11 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	57½	57	57½
80 NYC rfg 5s 2013	55⅞	55½	55¾
74 NYC 4½s 2013 A	53¾	51⅝	51½
49 NYC cn 5s 98	54⅝	54	54
6 NYC 3¾s 46	99⅞	99¾	99¾
30 NYC cv 3½s 52	72⅜	72½	72⅝
6 NYC&HR 3½s 97	80¾	80	80⅝
8 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	57½	57½	57½
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	52⅞	52¾	52¾
1 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	80¾	80¾	80¾
43 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	68¾	68	68½
2 NY Ch & St L 3½s 47	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 NY Connect 3½s 65	102¼	102¼	102¼
9 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	69	69	69
29 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	63½	63	63½
10 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	41½	41¼	41¼
8 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	53	52⅞	53
16 NYNH&H 4½s 67	39⅜	39¼	39¼
2 NYNH&H 4s 55	36	36	36
5 NYNH&H 4s 56	36	36	36
9 NYO&W rfg 4s 92	8⅝	8½	8½

Foreign Bonds

1 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 Argentine 4½s 48	97	97	97
5 Argentine 4½s 71	87¾	87¾	87¾
4 Australia 4½s 71	88	88	88
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	39¾	39¾	39¾
1 Canada 3s '67	100½	100½	100½
3 Chile Mtge6½s'57asd	18¼	18¼	18⅛
2 Chile MtgBk6s '61 asd	18¼	18¼	18¼
5 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	19½	19⅜	19⅜
10 Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
6 Chile 6s Sept asd	19½	19¼	19½
2 Costa Rica 7s'51	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
14 Cuba 4½s '77	79¼	79	79⅛
16 Denmark 6s '42	55¼	54½	54½
4 Denmark 4½s '62	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
2 Greek 7s '64 pt pd	17	17	17
20 Mex Irr 4½s 43 asd	9¾	9¾	9¾
5 Panama 3½s 94 A st	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
14 Peru 1st 6s 60	14	14	14
5 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	14	14	14
1 Poland 4½s 63 asd	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
1 Poland 4½s 68 asd	14	14	14
10 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	21⅝	21½	21⅜
2 Sante Fe (Prov) 4s 64	77	77	77
1 SilesiaProv 4½s58asd	12	12	12
6 Warsaw C 4½s 58asd	12¾	12¾	12¾

Total bond sales today $5,910,700. Previous day $11,427,000. Week ago $9,930,700. Year ago $10,677,250. Two years ago $5,583,700. Jan. 1 to date $450,802,500. Year ago $323,222,750. Two years ago $316,344,275.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Period	Payable	R'c'd
Imp Tob C of Can Ltd	15c	..	3-31	3 - 5
New Eng T & T	$1.50	..	3-31	3 -10
Interim				
Barber-Ellis (Ca)	12½c	..	3-15	2 -27
Ca Crushed Stone	10c	..	3-15	3 - 1
Imp Tobacco (Co)	10c	..	3-31	3 - 5
Resumed				
Merrimack Mfg	$1	..	3 - 1	2 -20
Faber Coe & Gregg	$1	..	3 - 1	2 -15
Accumulated				
Am C P&L A (1928)	*37½	..	5 - 1	4 -12
do (1936)	34¾c	..	5 - 1	4 -12
Key W El Co 7 pf A	$3.50	..	3 - 1	2 -20
Merrimack Mfg pf	$12.50	..	3 - 1	2 -20
Ohio Confect A	25c	..	3 -15	3 - 3
Irregular				
Christiana Secur Co	$17	..	3-15	3-22
Lukens Stl Co	20c	..	3-12	2-25
Parkersbg Rig & R Co	25c	..	3-1	2-20
Philco Corp	15c	..	3-12	2-27
Pub Serv N J	25c	..	3-31	3-1
Regular				
Am Bk Note Co 6 pf	75c	Q	4-1	3-11
Am Cyan Co Cl A	15c	Q	4-1	3-12
Do Cl B	15c	Q	4-1	3-12
Do 5 cum pf	12½c	Q	4-1	3-12
Belding-Cor, Ltd	$1	Q	4-1	3-15
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	4-1	3-15
Cent Ohio Stl Pr	35c	..	3-1	2-19
Ches & Ohio Ry	75c	Q	4-1	3-8
Do pf	$1	Q	4-1	3-8
Chris Sec Co 7 pf	$1.75	Q	4-1	3-30
Cities Sv P&Lt $5 pf	$1.25	Q	3-27	3-12
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	3-27	3-12
Do $7 pf	$1.75	Q	3-27	3-12
Conti Stl Corp	25c	..	3-15	3-15
Do 1 pf	$1.75	Q	4-1	3-15
Crown Tr Co (Montreal)	$1	Q	3-31	2-24
Du Pont de N pf	$1.12½	Q	4-24	4-9
Faber Coe & Gregg	50c	Q	3-1	2-15
Fuller Brush Co 7 pf	$1.75	Q	4-1	3-22
Goodrich B F cum pf	$1.75	Q	4-1	3-22
Gulf St Util Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	3-15	3- 1
Do $5.50 pf	$1.37½	Q	3-15	3- 1
Houston Lt & Pow	30c	M	3- 1	2-15
Humble Oil & R	37½c	..	4- 1	3- 2
Imperial Var & Color	12½c	Q	3- 1	2-18
Do pf	37½c	Q	3- 1	2-18
Imperial Tob (Ca) pf	3%	S	3-31	3- 5
Kennecott Copper	25c	..	3 -31	2 -26
Lyon Metal P	25c	Q	3-15	3- 1
Merck & Co	25c	..	4- 1	3-20
Do 4½% pf	$1.12½	Q	4- 1	3-20
Do 5¼% pf	$1.31¼	Q	4- 1	3-20
N. Y. City Omnibus	50c	..	3-26	3-12
Paul (Peter) Inc	50c	Q	3-10	3- 1
Prentice Hall	70c	Q	3- 1	2-19
Do $3 pf	75c	Q	3- 1	2-19
Regent Klg M pf	40c	Q	3- 1	2-15
Do pf	40c	Q	6- 1	5-15
Do pf	40c	Q	9- 1	8-16
Do pf	40c	Q	12- 1	11-15
Repub Ins Co (Texas)	30c	Q	2-25	2-10
Riegel Paper Co	25c	..	3-15	3- 5
Southwestern Ift Ins Co (Dallas)	35c	Q	4-15	4-13
Std Oil (Ohio)	37½	Q	3-15	2-26
Sutherland Paper Co	30c	..	3-15	2-27
West Kootenay P & L Co Ltd 7 pf	$1.75	Q	4- 1	3-15
West Va P & Paper	15c	..	4- 1	3-15

*Payable in cash or "B" stock.

United Corp. Net Declines

NEW YORK (AP)—The United Corp., an investment concern, reported net income of $3,553,145, or $1.43 a share on the preference stock, in 1942, compared with $6,811,213, or $2.74 a preferred share, in the preceding year. Dividends received in 1942 amounted to $4,332,441 against $7,454,715 in 1941.

Uncle Sam Says: File Income Tax Returns Early

Scarcity in Nearly All Civilian Products Now Appears Likely

Second of two articles on the growing tightness in the textile markets, caused by huge needs of the armed forces, shortage of labor and increased supply of money.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As pointed out in the previous article, cotton and wool textile goods are short due to (1) Government buying, (2) labor shortage, and (3) increased civilian demand.

Raw materials are no bottleneck at all. In wool, the United States used to produce about 400,000,000 pounds a year and consume about 800,000,000, the balance being imported. This year the Government alone might take this much, and civilians might want 1,200,000,000 pounds, or a total demand of 2,000,000,000 pounds; but this much is easily available from the United States (400,000,000 pounds), Australia and New Zealand (1,300,000,000), and South America (400,000,000), and there was a heavy stockpile to start with.

But the problem is the mill capacity. The load is double that of peacetime, Government orders naturally have priority, and civilian production is therefore limited by a quota.

How Restrictions Bind Output

And in cotton, the carry-over of the fiber is around 10,000,000 bales, enough with the coming crop to assure all needs except for long-staple, and the Government is apparently taking the brakes off the coming crop, to get more cottonseed oil.

How restrictions can bind textile output may be seen from Britain, where quotas, in per cent of prewar output, run from 50 per cent for cotton blankets down to zero for quilts and spreads.

But while civilian quotas are cut, civilian demand in the United States is sharply higher. Figures just published by the Department of Commerce showed national income of $113,000,000,000 in 1942, against around $70,000,000,000 in 1939. Manufacturing pay rolls in 1942 were up 41 per cent last year over 1941 alone.

The seeming paradox of ample raw materials, yet a shortage of output, is by no means peculiar to textiles. The paper industry is in a similar position. The raw materials—trees and waste paper—are ample. Yet paper production was cut by the WPB last fall to about 87 per cent of capacity, and there may be further cuts; the output of newspapers, books, etc., was reduced at the turn of the year and another cut in newspapers of 10 or 15 per cent is now rumored for the first of April, the subject of a violent protest at the moment from about 50 Congressmen.

Paper and Textile Situation

But the reasons for the impending paper shortage are not in raw materials, but elsewhere. In the first place, newsprint making takes electric power, and much of the Canadian supply is made in an area north of the St. Lawrence, where the power is now needed for making aluminum (a heavy power user) and other war products.

Second, there is a growing shortage of lumberjacks in the Pacific Northwest, whence a large part of the country's paper pulp comes, and these lumberjacks are more needed to produce lumber for the aircraft and other factories than for producing pulp. And in the South most of the logs for the great digesters are brought in on farmers' trucks, and that takes rubber.

And an exodus of labor from the pulp and paper mills has also been accelerated by the recent work-or-fight order threatening men in "non-essential" industries who have dependents, so that the paper people are seeking, like the textile people, an "essentiality" rating in Washington.

These industries, textiles and paper, are prime illustrations of three basic facts in the war economy.

The first is that in the last analysis labor is likely from here on to prove a more important bottleneck than anything else in the civilian output of an industry. In paper as in textiles, a large proportion of the output is now needed for the war, and the civilian market has to take the short end.

The second fact is that from here on, as the manpower shortage tightens and labor comes to be the prime bottleneck, nearly every kind of civilian product, regardless of the supply of raw material, is likely to become scarce.

Hoarder's Bad Choices

The third fact is that it takes more than an ordinary layman to guess where shortages are likely to crop in. A thorough reading of the statistics and constant familiarity with the economic background—raw materials, machinery conditions, local labor market, etc.—is necessary to know when and where the next shortages will appear.

Inside both the textile and the paper market, for instance, some products are likely to disappear first and others, perhaps, not at all.

It follows that for the layman, hoarding, or trying to beat the government on surprise rationing programs, is for the most part a questionable speculation, quite apart from its ethics and pat

Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts

For Young People

Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

A Thursday Page

The Great PX Conspiracy

By Malcolm Taylor

Author of "Knight of the Air," "Wings Over Eldorado," etc.

Chapter Two

Vane climbed into the machine and switched on the cabin lights. They had filled her up with gas, as he saw by the gauge. She was all set and ready to take off.

His respect for his captors grew, the more he considered their thoroughness. Undoubtedly his landing had come as a shock to them. But they had quickly pulled themselves together, and arranged how he should be laid by the heels.

"Staff work all right," Vane mused.

He tried to think what could be behind the whole extraordinary affair. But he was too tired and sleepy. Wrapping himself up, he switched off the lights, arranged himself snugly and fell asleep.

When he woke in the morning, the fog had gone and he found himself on an open moorland at the beginning of a level stretch large enough for a plane to land on or take off from. There was not a house in sight.

He looked for clues, but found nothing beyond the impression of a tire.

"Ironclads!" he muttered in disgust. "Only about a million of them in this green and happy isle."

A small van came bouncing and swaying over the moor. When the van was near he hailed the driver, who drew up at his signal. Vane questioned the man. He was in Midshire, he learned.

Thanking the driver, Vane got out his map and marked his present whereabouts. Then having warmed up the engine he taxied into position and took off.

Crooks or Spies?

After reaching London, Vane was too busy for a couple of days to tackle the problem of his mysterious adventure in earnest. But, on the second evening, he set himself the task of thinking things out.

One explanation was smuggling, or the like. A plane from abroad, that foreigner its pilot and riding that beam—all this fitted well enough perhaps, but Vane put a question mark against the crook theory.

Spies, then? But spies would not have let him go so easily.

Could his captors have been doing something which was not criminal, though strictly secret? Some hush-hush design of plane undergoing government tests?

No, those men and their field had not been official—he was sure of that.

A private concern? Such people would not mistreat a chance interloper.

Only one thing remained certain. There had been something serious going on at that place.

He was struck by the trouble his captors had taken to keep him from learning where their field was. Perhaps the key to the whole mystery lay in this field.

Well, find the place he would, that first. This was a real flying field, with landing lights, even a radio-beam installation. It could be found and identified. In the second place, the area within which it must lie was not great. He rose and took a map of southwest England with the Cornwall-Devon peninsula and adjoining counties. Multiplying his plane's speed in miles per hour by the time he was in the air, he scaled his dividers to the result and described a circle with his starting point as centre. That gave him the outside limit. The secret aerodrome was on the coast and he could ignore the country inland.

The circle just touched the Welsh coast across the wide Bristol Channel north of the peninsula. He had landed in heavy fog that night. If this Welsh coast had not been fog-bound at the time, it could be ruled out. He would see to the point in the morning.

The Five-Second Flashes

Now could he dig up anything else of use? How about those flashes? What could they have been?

He suddenly sat up. The revolving beam of a lighthouse! The field was not only on the coast, it was within range of a lighthouse.

Hold on, though. Better than that. He could identify the very lighthouse. That interval of five seconds! Every light had a different interval. All he had to do was to learn what light had a five-second interval, go there and find the field. Who ran lights and lighthouses here in England? He reached for a British Almanac and soon found what he wanted.

"Trinity House—light with 5-sec. period," he jotted down. He felt he was getting on famously.

Why had his captors taken all the pains they had to throw him off the track? Because they had no suspicion he had seen those flashes?

They had seemed so confident that they could keep him from locating their place. Their confidence began to worry him a little. Was he leaving some important factor out of account? He went over his reasoning again and failed to detect anything wrong.

Next morning Vane set out for the Weather Bureau and Trinity House. On his way to the Underground he found that he had left his pen behind. He turned back and, briskly rounding the street-corner, ran full tilt into a man.

"Sorry!" Vane laughed as they clutched each other. But the man turned abruptly and made off in a hurry. Vane went on his way, duly retrieved his pen and set out again.

At the Weather Bureau, Vane obtained the information he desired. He first turned his attention to the coast across the Bristol Channel north of the peninsula and found that he could not have landed there. He had already come down at the secret flying field before the fog spread across the channel. The peninsula it was, then.

Completing his notes and thanking the official, Vane left. Now for lighthouses! But first—he looked at his watch: Oh, lots of time for Trinity House!—he would call up and see if John Heaton was back in town yet. Vane found himself bursting to tell the whole strange story to someone he could completely trust. And that meant John.

Shadow at the Corner

Heaton was the livest wire of all Vane's British friends: alert, energetic, humorous, free of English shyness or reserve. He was like an American, and all the nicer for being an Englishman.

But there were deeper grounds for the warmth of their friendship. Both were engineers and inventors, and they had pooled ideas and funds in designing and building a revolutionary type of plane, which they were keeping a complete secret. Moreover, they saw eye to eye in international politics and the menace to peace of the aggressive policies of Gunz and Slaven in Miteuropa and Adriatica. The two friends were deeply concerned about the situation, agreed on policies, and being active natures wanted to do something for peace. Heaton had been away on business but was due back now and Vane hoped they might lunch together.

Vane found a telephone booth down a side street, and put in his call.

"Line busy," the machine signalled.

As he watched the traffic on the highroad a man appeared at the corner, swept the side street with a swift glance, then, meeting Vane's eye, instantly withdrew.

The man's face was familiar to Vane, somehow. He rummaged in his memory. The man he had collided with!

Coincidence? Vane took stock. Was he being shadowed by his captors?

Vane determined to settle that point forthwith. He made his call again, got Heaton and arranged to meet for lunch.

Hanging up, he began operations to settle this shadowing question. Mirrors were his means to this end. Whenever he came across one that reflected the street behind him, he halted there, apparently inspecting the goods in the store window.

His efforts went unrewarded, however, so he took a bolder course. Suddenly wheeling and backtracking as if to see something he had passed, he swept the street with a swift searching glance.

So! He was being trailed! His shadow, wrong footed, had fairly dived for cover.

Vane looked at his watch. Not time enough now both to shake off his shadow and to visit Trinity House as well, before meeting Heaton.

Vane considered how to give his shadow the slip without seeming to do so intentionally. He turned a corner and took a taxi. He looked back. Apparently his dodge had worked.

In due course he entered the restaurant. When Heaton appeared the two greeted each other warmly.

An article of Heaton's on the dynamics of flight, which had appeared in a technical review two years before, approached so close to certain conclusions Vane had already reached independently that the latter wrote to the author. Heaton answered, suggesting a meeting, and thus was inaugurated what soon became a deep friendship.

As soon as the waiter, having taken the order, had departed, Vane led off.

"What would you say if I told you I've had a guy shadowing me this morning?"

"Get out!" Heaton replied.

"I'm being shadowed all right," Vane assured him, and proceeded to relate all that had happened, from his becoming lost in the fog right down to the events of the morning. Heaton heard him out with growing astonishment.

"Have you any idea why you're being trailed?" he asked.

"No, unless they want to see if I get on their track. I guess they knew I'd try to. I wish you'd seen that bird's eyes bulge when they met mine in that phone booth. Like Pop-Eye the Sailor."

"Well, Pop-Eye now knows you are trying. Your Weather Bureau visit was a dead giveaway."

"Pop-Eye's welcome."

"You mustn't show 'em your cards—especially this lighthouse clue. I'll get the information for you at Trinity House this afternoon. I'm in on this thing with you to a finish. Only trouble is that it has broken just when I've not much time to spare."

"Here," Vane said, "I'll list for you right now the points I want you to get the low-down on."

"Wait a bit," Heaton interrupted. "There's a better move we can make this afternoon. Pop-Eye hasn't seen me. That's important, as I'm going to shadow him today, if he's still on your trail. Get my idea? Sooner or later he's bound to leave you, or hand over to a pal. That's when I want to be on hand and follow him to his lair."

"It's an absolute brain-wave, John," said Vane enthusiastically. "I'm afraid, though," he added unhappily, "I shook the guy off coming here."

"If you did," said Heaton, "we'll try my plan again some other day. On leaving here I shall go to my office and work. At four-thirty sharp, you will enter Sine's Bookshop on Charing Cross Road. I'll be on deck farther along. You come out and go on your way. If you're being shadowed, leave it to me. We'd better draw up an itinerary, though, for you to follow after leaving Sine's."

"I say that we fix in advance places on my route where you station yourself and watch me go past. Then if I'm being trailed you spot the party and start trailing."

They planned Vane's route and made a timetable of times when he should pass Heaton's ambushes.

"Now describe this Pop-Eye bird," said Heaton.. He listened to Vane's description, then left.

(To be continued next Thursday.)

Start the Story Here

Harold Vane, just released from imprisonment by strange men, was despairing of finding his way off the moor, where they had left him, when, through the mist, his eye caught the familiar outlines of a grounded airplane. His difficulties had started when, fog-bound over the English coast in his airplane, following the raido signal PX, he came down on a strange field and was promptly challenged by several men, who bound and gagged him and threw him into a hut. When, after they had searched him carefully and questioned him, he convinced them of his identity as a graduate student from M. I. T., studying aerodynamics in England, they released him, after driving him, blindfolded, to a distant and deserted spot.

Through courtesy of the Springfield Museum of Fine Arts, Springfield, Mass.

Two Boys Shelling Peas: a Painting by John Koch

A Magic Box

Make a magic box that will roll uphill, and astonish your friends who will argue that it cannot be done. It is a law of gravity, they will tell you, that makes things roll down—but not up.

And now for the magic box. Find a round box which is not very deep. A little box that has had face powder in it, or the cover of a cereal box will work well. The larger the box, the farther uphill you can make it roll.

Inside the box put a marble (or anything that is small and heavy). Wrap the marble in paper and stick it to the inside of the box with glue. Stick it far over, close to the edge of the box. Then put the cover on, so that the person you are showing the trick to will not see the marble.

Make a little hill with a magazine or a book, have one end resting on another book. Place the box on the lower end of the book that makes the "hill."

When you start the trick, be sure that the weight (the marble or whatever you have used) is at the top. There, see the box roll uphill.

Of course, the weight is what makes the box go up the hill. Without the weight, the law of gravity would make the box roll down. You know that gravity is that law of nature that pulls everything down.

Ruth Hendricks Akin.

For a Wider Horizon

Our Mail Bag

How do letters in the Mail Bag help to make friends? Here is what Jean Marie H. (19) of Chickasha, Oklahoma, says about it:

"In 1937 I wrote to the Mail Bag and had my name listed and from that listing I have had the pleasure of writing to six correspondents in various parts of the world.

"My very first pen-pal was an English girl who lives in the Transvaal in South Africa. My next correspondent, whom I gained through this girl, was an Afrikander.

"My next was another English girl who at that time was living in Surrey, although she was born in Chicago. Since the battle of Britain, Margaret Greatwood has resided in London, where she has helped the war effort and still continued her studies. Ever since 1939, she has been keeping a war diary, which she intends sending to me as soon as peace comes.

"My last two pen friends are from Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. One of them is a poet of remarkable ability and the other is very talented in art.

"Words cannot express how grateful I shall always be to the Mail Bag, for without it I should never have known what a precious jewel a pen-pal can be. I feel that many opportunities have unfolded before me.

"Although I, as yet, have never seen any of my correspondents, I feel as though I know them just as well as my own friends whom I see every day.

"I am a Sophomore at the Oklahoma College for Women, which is one of eight such colleges for women in the United States. I am a history major, and also enjoy literature, art and music. At present I am especially interested in photography and tennis, both of which I am taking courses in.

"My hobbies are scrapbook making on many varied subjects, including one on my pen-pals which has in it every clipping and snapshot they have ever sent to me; collecting postcards, and trying to write.

"After I graduate I am going to take one year of intensive training so that I may fulfill my ambition and become a librarian.

"I would particularly like to hear from girls living on any islands—Australia, New Zealand, England—and from Switzerland.

"Ever since I can remember, I have enjoyed reading The Christian Science Monitor, but since being away at school it has grown to be a bond between myself and right thinking on all conditions manifested throughout the world. It is indeed a pleasure and an honor to be a member of the Mail Bag family."

Won't some of our other old Mail Bag correspondents write to us, too, telling of their experiences through exchanging letters by means of this column? We shall be glad to hear from them.

Vivian Ellen H. (18), of Taft, California, asks to have her invitation to correspondents printed again. "I realize that I have been in the Mail Bag quite often," she writes, "but each time I have made a number of lovely friends, and I would like to make more.

"I have a twin brother, and my special interests are corresponding with other girls, journalism, reading and sewing. I am a Job's Daughter and a Senior Girl Scout. I should like especially to correspond with girls who have done work on school newspapers or annuals."

To Start a Correspondence

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the girl or boy as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope.

Scenic Bridge and Other Stage Fixings

Fun With Model Theaters—5

By Owen Oliver

Illustrated by the Author

We now come to the finishing stage in the construction of the wooden model. Fig. 1 in the plate of diagrams shows a pattern of a scenic bridge which, together with the blocks shown in Fig. 2, should obviate all possible chance of the scenery falling during a performance.

In normal times, strips of wood ¼in. x ⅛in. are obtainable from dealers in handicraft materials, but today it may be necessary to cut these strips yourselves. After cutting two pieces, each 11in. long, mark off ½in. from each end, and glue the two squares on the inside of the marks and between the two strips. These two squares will fit exactly between the fly-rails, which are 10in. apart. The ends of the strips will rest on the rails as shown in Fig. 4, and it will be impossible for the bridges to slip in any direction. It is unlikely that more than three bridges will ever be required for use simultaneously, but spare ones should be made for use in case of accidents.

The blocks shown in Fig. 2 will probably give the maximum satisfaction, if drawn on thin ply-wood with a compass and cut out with a fret-saw. But if a fret-saw is not available, discs may be cut from a disused broom handle, provided the wood when cut into blocks does not prove to be too brittle. The diagram shows how four blocks are cut from one disc.

Arranging the Blocks

The marking out of the stage in preparation for the gluing of the blocks must be accurate, otherwise you will either break the blocks in an effort to force the scenery between them, or the scenery, once in place, will jam. The blocks must be in a line half-an-inch from the edge of the stage and must come directly under the scenic bridges. If you copy the spacings on the fly-rail you should get them in their true positions. It is a simple matter, merely requiring care.

A short length of dowel rod may be bought for the curtain roller (Fig. 5), but in all probability there will be a small piece of circular wood of the right thickness somewhere in the house. It is necessary, of course, that the roller shall be of even thickness, or the curtain will not rise horizontally. A diameter of ¼in. to ⅝in. is a suitable thickness. If thinner, the roller will very likely split when the axles are forced into it, and if thicker the curtain will fly up with inartistic speed.

The axles, one of which also forms part of the handle, are made of wire. To secure these axles in the roller, first drill holes with an Archimedean drill—or, failing the drill, bore holes with a bradawl—of such a size that the wire when pushed in with a pair of flat-nosed pliers will fit tightly. If the end of the wire is first sharpened with a file, it will be found helpful. The handle of the axle is bent into shape with the pliers.

Fitted Roller

Fig. 6 shows the position of the fitted roller, holes having been drilled through the fly-rails, half-an-inch from the back of the front rail of the frame. Note that the handle must be forced into the roller from the outside of the fly-rail. A means of securing the handle when the curtain is up will be shown in a subsequent article.

The revolving stage (Fig. 7) is not intended to be a fixture, since it will not be found suitable for the presentation of every kind of play. When needed it can be fitted onto the ordinary stage with a screw and a winged nut (Fig. 8) and can easily be removed again. It is cut out of three-ply wood with a fret-saw; a hole is drilled through the center of the fixed stage. The screw is then loosely fitted through both holes from the top, the winged nut being screwed on underneath. If the instructions have been followed correctly there will be a space under the stage an inch deep.

The revolving stage enables the producer to change his scenes in the shortest possible time. Two or three scenes are built up on the stage before the play begins, and immediately the curtain comes down on one scene the stage is revolved to bring the next scene into position when the curtain goes up again.

Next Thursday we shall deal with the construction of scenery for the revolving stage.

(This is the fifth of twelve articles that are appearing on consecutive Thursdays.)

11"
1. A Scenic Bridge
2. Blocks for resting scenery between
3. Blocks glued to stage
4. Showing how the Scenic Bridges and Blocks support scenery
5. Curtain Roller
6. Curtain Roller fitted
7. Revolving Stage
8. Winged Nut and Screw for fixing revolving stage
9. Revolving Stage in Position
Owen Oliver

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Army Hotel-Buying Program Upheld by Congress Group

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—The War Department's hotel-acquisition program, including the purchase of such famous hostelries as the Greenbrier at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and the Stevens in Chicago, won the approval of a Congressional committee yesterday as a stroke of good business.

The program included the leasing of an estimated 475 hotels and the purchase of several others, largely for use as hospitals and training centers for the Army Air Forces.

In a report filed with Speaker Sam Rayburn, the House Military Affairs Committee said that while it has "been prompt to criticize War Department procedures and policies in the past when it has found such criticism to be justified, it nevertheless feels that in the acquisition of hotel properties, the War Department deserves high commendation."

The report described as "good business" the purchase of the 700-room Greenbrier for $3,300,000 and the 3,300-room Stevens for $5,500,000. The Greenbrier will be used as a permanent hospital and the Stevens as a Technical Training Command School for the Air Forces.

The Committee said "a distinct economy" was effected through the Department's program, the savings including not only actual dollars but time, critical materials, and manpower.

"When it is considered that the cost of building a cantonment such as Camp Polk amounted to $1,263.11 per man for construction alone, which for a five-year period would be $252.62 per annum per man," the Committee commented, "it can be readily seen that the annual cost of $163.68 per man at Miami Beach and $194.16 at Atlantic City . . . constitute a substantial dollar saving."

Referring to complaints that Atlantic City interests had not received as fair consideration in the purchase program as had Miami Beach hotel operators, the Committee said the policies followed at Atlantic City were similar to those governing leases at Miami Beach and elsewhere.

Some of the properties purchased outright, and the purchase price, were listed by the Committee as: Miami-Biltmore, Miami Beach, Fla., $895,000; Nautilus, Miami Beach, $600,000; Don-Ce-Dar, St. Petersburg, Fla., $440,000; El Mirador, Palm Springs, Calif., $425,000; Eastman Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark., $510,000; National Park Seminary, Forest Glen, Md., $855,000; Arlington Hall College, Arlington, Va., $650,000; Harrisburg Academy, Harrisburg, Pa., $300,000; Battle Creek, Mich., Sanatorium, $2,250,000.

Floridans Question Congress About Nonuse of Old Canal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla—"If the Florida Barge Canal is for the purpose of supplying petroleum to the East, why was not the existing canal used?"

Members of Congress are being asked that as they consider making an appropriation for the approved canal across Northern Florida from Yankeetown to Jacksonville.

"Why can't we have more pipe lines and have them more quickly, more economically?" is another question put to the congressmen by Mrs. Agnes Purnell, Executive Secretary of the Miami Beach Chamber of Commerce.

The existing canal crossing Central Florida leads from Ft. Myers on the Gulf Coast through Lake Okeechobee to Stuart on the Atlantic Coast where it connects with the intra-coastal waterways running from New York to Key West, Fla.

After a survey of this canal last year, Rear Admiral J. F. Hottel of the United States Coast Guard reported that it could be utilized to handle 162,000 barrels of oil a day to relieve fuel oil and gasoline shortages.

Barge Canal's Status

The Florida Barge Canal is sponsored by the Florida Ship-Canal Authority, of which Maj. Gen. Clark P. Summeral is Chairman. It would follow the route of the ship canal which was first proposed in 1936 at a cost of $250,000,000. This was given Congressional approval, but after several millions had been spent it was stopped by failure of Congress to grant another appropriation.

It was revived last May as a barge canal to cost $144,000,000 connecting with the intra-coastal waterway from New York and joining another intra-coastal waterway along the gulf coast of Florida. Presented to Congress in a bill with the proposal of a petroleum pipe line following the canal site, it was defeated. In June it was presented again along with the proposed pipe line; the cost was shaved to $80,000,000 and the bill passed with a vote of 205 to 134 in the House and a majority of one vote in the Senate.

From the beginning, the ship canal was opposed by South Florida in general because of the reported danger to the underground water supply south of the canal. Reports of geologists varied from the one that the area just south of the canal would be over-drained, but not affecting the rest of the State, to the one that the entire southern end of the State would eventually be turned into an arid desert.

Opening Wedge

Although a shallow barge canal has not been arousing these reports, Mrs. Purnell is skeptical. She points out that the Florida Barge Canal might be the opening wedge for the possible deepening into a ship canal later on. To her knowledge, danger to Florida's water supply has never been disproved.

Upon investigation, the Chamber of Commerce executive discovered that part of the information distributed to Congressmen by the sponsors of the Northern Florida canal prior to approval consisted of a map showing the intra-coastal waterway from New York terminating at Jacksonville, the Atlantic entrance to the proposed canal, instead of continuing on the Key West. The existing canal from Ft. Myers to Stuart was also missing on the map.

The Chamber of Commerce sent each Congressman maps showing the correct information. Then they began asking questions . . . questions to which Mrs. Purnell says that Congressmen who voted for the bill should know the answers. According to Mrs. Purnell, the diplomatically worded replies she has received have contained none of the answers.

Idaho Repeals Initiatory Law For $40-Monthly Old-Age Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Idaho—The Idaho Senior Citizens' Grant Act, giving $40 a month for old-age assistance, has gone to war, Gov. C. A. Bottolfsen said in explaining his support of the legislative repeal.

This act, sponsored by the Idaho Townsend Club, was passed at the general election last November as an initiatory law. It gave every grantee—and opponents said that it granted assistance as a matter of right instead of need—hospital and medical services, glasses, teeth, and other appliances, besides $40 in cash each month.

Repealed by Both Houses

It was estimated that it would take at least $13,500,000 a year to finance it, which is $9,000,000 more than was spent last year under a law which gave needy aged persons from $20 to $28 a month, surplus commodities, and nurse's attention.

This act has been the big problem before the Legislature. There was a general acknowledgment that it was a mandate from the people, but how could it be financed? Governor Bottolfsen early in the session recommended a 5 per cent sales tax.

After much consideration and with the three arguments that its practical application was beyond the resources of the State, that the senior citizen must sacrifice with the rest of the people, and that it violated the idea of thrift, it was repealed by both houses, 40 to 19 votes in the House and 33 to 11 in the Senate.

Then it was placed on the desk of the Governor for approval or veto. Before both houses in joint session, Governor Bottolfsen gave his reasons for upholding the Legislature. The gallery above was filled with senior citizens, who had worked for the passage of the act, carrying petitions from door to door and soliciting votes. A megaphone at the desk carried the message over the State.

Governor Bottolfsen placed the question of greatly increased taxation which the financing of the bill carried, on the basis of patriotism and called the legislators who had repealed it courageous. He said in part:

"Your decision, by more than a two-thirds majority of each branch, to repeal the initiative act is certainly courageous, in the face of the overwhelming popular vote by which it was passed.

"There is no escaping the great financial burden the people of Idaho and the nation are now bearing and will continue to bear in order to support the war in full measure to ultimate victory. . . .

Taxes Unforeseen

"Even so short a time back as last November the people of the nation and State were not fully aware of the unprecedented sums of money which the war would demand. The people were not aware that the President would ask for a $100,000,000,000 budget for this year . . . that the new federal income tax . . . was beyond the ability of most people to pay . . . that rationing of food would be extended to almost everything that we eat . . . that the manpower of this country was near to conscription for essential industries . . . and that we would soon be facing the necessity for all-out mobilization of men and women of all ages and even of children in this all-out war. . . .

"I feel sure that the senior citizens of this State—the sturdy, loyal, American type who pioneered the State—are willing to forgo for the duration of the war the increased grants which the initiatory measure promised, particularly if assured that the existing grants are not curtailed."

He then recommended that $1,000,000 more than last biennium be appropriated for the humanitarian work, and that a committee for the interim be appointed to give further study to the plan, bearing in mind the need for a financial program, and urging that the subject be made a part of the agenda of postwar reconstruction planning.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

Camp Sheldrake
ON LAKE CAYUGA, N. Y.
Junior International House
where mutual understanding and a wide horizon enrich camp experience and foundations are laid for world-fellowship. Ages 4-13.
Junior Counselor Training Course Ages 14-16—*Booklet on request*
DIRECTORS
Esther D. Jacobs, Ellen D. Nestor
73 Orange Road, Montclair, N. J.

SCHOOL—CAMP

SEA PINES
ON CAPE COD
FAITH BICKFORD, Director
Box 3 EAST BREWSTER, MASS.
● Country, resident school. Grade and College Preparatory subjects. Unusual opportunity in music and other arts. Loving, refined, intelligent companionship among older and younger girls. Experienced care. Happy, orderly environment for children requiring both home and school training. Christian Science Sunday School near by. Summer Camp.

Servicemen Set High Work Goal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — What the men in uniform want to say to the workers and families back home has been sampled in letters received from former employees of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company and published in the firm's official publication, The Bulletin. Excerpts are reproduced here from letters written by a few of the company's men in service —numbering 4,353 when last reported:

"Friends and fellow workers, keep on working, producing steel. Each ton of steel counts and each day you are absent from work prolongs the war, but maybe you don't realize it. Reading in papers of strikes in defense factories makes my blood boil, to think people are not satisfied with their wages.

"Think! I had a job that paid well. I had a wife. Now I get $50 a month and I had to leave my wife and my home. I can't go on strike. I can't take a day off. If I take a day off, I have to explain why. If I have no reason, I sit a week in prison. There is no such punishment for you if you take a day off. I'd like to go back home to my wife. Each day you take off delays my returning home. Won't you think of me?"

Pvt. Joseph B. Matulewicz
U. S. Army

"Our armies are only as strong as their poorest equipment; our navies as tough as their weakest ship; and our air forces as fast as their slowest fighter plane. We are only as strong as the fellows back home make us. As they say in the Air Corps, let's get on the beam and get this war over with . . . with more and better equipment."

Sgt. Charles F. Lentz, Army Air Corps, Boca Raton, Fla.

"I know that the majority of you have sons in the service and I am asking you to continue aiding this war drive by buying bonds and producing as much steel as possible. In other words—sacrifice. The soldiers on the battlefield need your help continuously, along with your prayers. I'm sure that victory will be achieved with your cooperation."

Private Michael J. Ungar
Barksdale Field, La.

"Some fellows think Texas is hot . . . they should work on the floor of the Open Hearth for a little while . . . or around the soaking pits . . . or the stripper.

"Some guys think that marching five miles is tough, maybe they should get into a slag pocket with an air hammer, or clean out a checker. Those are just some of the things that you go through day after day . . . week after week . . . without any extra praise or service stripes. But don't think for a minute we're not proud of you."

Corporal Gordon W. Ray
Fort Sam Houston, Texas

"We work longer hours than men in mills . . . sometimes as high as 13 and 20 hours a day. We're doing all we can to keep 'em flying. So, fellows, keep up the good work and the war will soon be over."

Private Robert C. Burley
Mitchel Field, N. Y.

"If the 'Soldiers in the Mills' could realize the amount of equipment it takes to equip an armored division with its tanks, trucks, half-tracks, jeeps, peeps, pontoon bridges, etc., I am sure they would strive to do their utmost to keep production at the highest capacity possible. Our war effort is vitally dependent on the production of our steel mills."

Corporal Bill Bresnahan
Fort Knox, Ky.

"Dear Fellow Worker:

"We in the armed forces are depending on you, Mr. and Mrs. Civilian, to do your share, to use your keenest judgment in settling your labor disputes without hampering production.

"We in the Army are here to give all. We have no choice in selecting a country where we would prefer to go to clash with our enemies. We cannot raise our voices against our immediate superiors, against our salaries, time schedules, etc. Our time is not our own.

"We have our duties to perform wherever they may be and we are anxious to serve our country to the utmost.

"Many of our boys would give all, just to be in your shoes for a little while, in order to enjoy the comforts of home life. They would go beyond their means to instigate speedy production and better cooperation so that our boys all over the world could return safely to their homes."

Capt. John J. Murphy
Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army

"We soldiers want to get home as soon as possible, of course, but we want to do a job this time that won't have to be repeated by our children or grandchildren. What we want most of all is more planes, more guns, more steel, more tanks, everything to help us lick the Axis. If you do your part and get this to us, we will do the rest."

Private Tony Visnyak
Truax Field, Wisconsin

"One thought I should like to pass on to the boys is that though both the job they're doing and the one we here are doing are relatively important, they must remember that ours would be impossible without their efforts. Ours is made more difficult by each productive man-hour lost, so, for all our sakes, keep that bright red glow over Youngstown and we'll all stay free."

Private William A. Johnson
Fort Dix, New Jersey

"I believe most of the men working in the steel mills know how important it is to produce steel for arms. There is one thing that we wish to do and that is to win this war. I think the most important thing among the men is safety. We need all the manpower we can get now. There should be no carelessness."

Seaman A. H. Fies,
U. S. Coast Guard,
Grand Haven, Mich.

Japanese-American Evacuees To Help Fill Farm Shortages

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Persons of Japanese ancestry who were removed from the West Coast after the outbreak of the war will be used to help fill farm labor shortages next summer, the Agriculture Department said today.

Food officials have arranged with the War Relocation Authority to make such persons available to farmers desiring to employ them and providing they are acceptable to the community in which they would work.

The Department said there were more than 40,000 Japanese evacuees in the inland relocation centers. It estimated that about half of them would be experienced in or adapted to farm work. Many were engaged before the war in the production of fruits and vegetables and poultry.

In order to make as many of the evacuees available for farming as possible, the War Relocation Authority is setting up field placement offices in Salt Lake City, Denver, Kansas City, Chicago, and Cleveland.

"It should be realized," the Department said, "that about two-thirds of these persons of Japanese ancestry are, by birth, citizens of the United States and in moving them from the West Coast, the Federal Government, realizing that undoubtedly most of them are loyal to the United States, is at present recruiting in the Army a standard combat team of several thousand American-born youths of Japanese ancestry.

"It is our desire that others, including the older people with agricultural backgrounds, whose records have been checked by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and given clearance by the War Relocation Authority, be encouraged to re-enter agricultural occupations where their skills and experience will aid in the war food program."

San Quentin Bible Groups Popular With Prisoners

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN QUENTIN, Calif., Feb. 18 —Study of the Bible is one of the best attended of the many study groups open to men within the high walls of the vast San Quentin Penitentiary. More than 1,200 were enrolled during 1942 in either the classroom or correspondence study courses. The prison population at present is just over 3,000.

"The only real rehabilitation of men in prison is through religion," said Chaplain M. S. McKericher, who is both religious supervisor and librarian for the huge penal institution. "Our aim is to create a new mental and spiritual attitude in men, to such an extent that they go back to society as reborn individuals."

In carrying out this plan, which presents as many distinct problems as there are individuals on the prison lists, Chaplain McKericher has much help, both within and without the prison. As religious adviser to the inmates he is paid a salary by the State.

He has the assistance of ministers or other workers who come from the outside at stated times, and who represent these organizations: Baptist, Congregational, Episcopal, Christian Science, Methodist, Presbyterian, Jewish, Lutheran, Seventh Day Adventist, Christian, Chinese Protestant, Colored Protestant, Filipino Protestant, Scandinavian Lutheran, Salvation Army, Volunteers of America, Spanish Protestant. A Roman Catholic clergyman deals with the followers of that faith.

On the weekday morning on which I visited Chaplain McKericher in his office in the combination chapel and libarary building within the prison walls, was a classroom just a few steps away in which about 35 men were gathered for Bible study. It is a daily occurrence.

The subject of the day's lesson was Joseph and His Brethren. A uniformed Salvation Army man was in charge of that particular class, and was using as a textbook a prepared series of Salvation Army lessons. A young Negro with pleasing voice and a gift of leadership led the 35 men in robust renditions of familiar hymns, while the Salvation Army man accompanied on a portable organ.

Upon entry to San Quentin prison each man, in the orderly processing and classifying all receive, is questioned concerning religious training or experience. Then, after he is at work in one of the many factories or shops of the prison, he is summoned for a consultation with the visiting minister or field worker representing the denomintaion he has mentioned.

Thereafter the new prisoner may, and frequently does, attend the chapel services conducted by workers of that same or a closely related denomination. And he may if he desires confer at intervals with the prison visitor representing that group. He has a friend, through religion, as soon as he reaches the grim establishment on the north shore of San Francisco Bay. He finds the chapel, which is also the library reading room, a pleasant, friendly place. Bible study follows naturally.

Chaplain McKericher becomes personally acquainted with each prisoner, as he enters the institution, and when he walks down "the yard," unaccompanied by any guard, hails and hand signals of greeting meet him everywhere. He has dealt with men in Civilian Conservation Corps camps and elsewhere for years; he likes them, they him.

In his experience at San Quentin, the chaplain has kept his own score sheet on more than 500 incoming prisoners. More than 350 of these were under no religious influence after they reached the age of 15, he learned. All but 2 per cent of them were very irregular in church or Sunday School attendance. Only 20 visited Sunday School after they were 20.

He learned also that approximately 75 per cent of the prisoners are under 35 years of age when they enter prison; that 57.8 per cent came from broken homes; that 41 per cent were under the influence of liquor when they committed crimes; that 59.9 per cent were unemployed when they got into trouble.

The inmate population of San Quentin on this particular date was 3,077. Two years before it had reached its peak figure of 6,900.

The chaplain presents each incoming prisoner with a New Testament. The literature and tracts of many denominations are distributed freely through the prison. Groups of men gather for prayer in "the yard" unashamed.

"Men who come here need some humility before we can help them," said Chaplain McKericher. "That's where the Bible comes in."

White-Collar Worker Also Holds War Job

HARRISON, N. J., Feb. 18 (AP)—That night-shift supervisor in the grease-stained work clothes at the Crucible Steel Company of America's war plant wears a starched white shirt and a double-breasted suit in the morning.

He is Arthur A. Blaicher of East Orange, N. J., a partner in the New York brokerage firm of Marshall, Campbell & Company.

Mr. Blaicher admits he has lost seven pounds but feels better on a wartime schedule that keeps him on the go from 8 a. m. until 12:15 a. m. the next morning.

A graduate engineer and former jewelry manufacturer, he rises at 8 a. m. every day except Saturdays and Sundays and goes first to his New York office for four hours behind a brokerage desk. He's at Harrison by 3 p. m., where there are 500 men in his department. He works six days a week at Harrison, including Sundays. His holiday is Saturday, when the stock exchange is closed half a day.

Civilian Plane Inspector Is Held In $25,000 on Sabotage Charges

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18 (AP)—A 21-year-old civilian plane inspector for the Navy was ordered held under $25,000 bond Feb. 16 pending further hearing on charges he committed 150 acts of sabotage which cost the Glenn L. Martin Company "a sum to be reckoned in the millions."

Harvey Lee Thomas, whose arrest was announced earlier in the day by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said at a hearing before U. S. Commissioner James K. Cullen that he damaged or destroyed electrical equipment on navy patrol bombers "to get even with Martin Company inspectors."

The youth, employed at the Martin plant since September, 1942, and before that a resident of Adamstown, Md., said he obtained the job in order to get "a deferment from the draft. I wanted a chance to continue studying medicine."

E. A. Schurman, Chief of Plant Protection at the large Middle River Aircraft factory, said Thomas had delayed some planes as much as two days each, affected a total of 64 two-motored patrol bombers and cost the Martin Company "a sum to be reckoned in the millions, not in the hundreds."

An F. B. I. agent told Mr. Cullen that the young man admitted damaging electrical safety devices, wiring, gun controls, conduits, instrument board accessories, and lighting systems.

Thomas testified that "every time I did something, I would report the part defective and the Martin inspectors would be blamed for letting it pass."

Weight Jump Tells Story of New Planes

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles, Feb. 18

The Aircraft War Production Council reported Feb. 16 that its eight member companies are now delivering $5,500,000 worth of planes daily.

During the first 13 months of war, the Council said in a statement, deliveries by the companies increased 240 per cent by weight and 147 per cent in dollar volume. Manhours worked have increased only 99 per cent, the Council said.

"Those weight increases, the most realistic index of production accomplishments, tell the story of emphasis on heavy bombers and greater armament," Council President Robert E. Gross commented.

CLASSIFIED

HOUSES TO LET

BRICK colonial home, 3 baths, furnished or unfurnished, on the shores of Jamaica Pond, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Long. 4946.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE
Any Kind
FRED T. WILSON, CORP.
118 West Boston Post Rd., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

WILLIAM N. HESSE, Insurance and Annuities, 5 John St., Bellmore, L. I., or 225 Broadway, N. Y. C. Tel. Wantagh 1736 or Barclay 7-7700.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush)—Comfortable room, next bath, private family; separate entrance. Beverly Station B. M. T. Hunt. BU. 2-5264.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y. Quiet Club, 6946 108th Street—Overlooking private garden; modern sitting-bedrooms; championship table tennis court; block subways; reasonable; references. BOulevard 8-2203.

N. Y. C., 353 East 56th St.—Business woman will share cheerful light apartment, separate rooms. Evening or Sundays Tel. PL. 5-8534.

N. Y. C.—Large, sunny room for 1 or 2 persons; West Side; transportation convenient. Call ACad. 4-1793.

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

WANTED—Home for baby within 30 miles of Boston and no other boarders; medical care and clothing supplied; state make-up of family. Box K-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

BLAIR COTTAGE, Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.—Accommodations for those seeking quiet, restful surroundings; good home cooking. Management Mrs. Janet Culey, 39 Ashland Ave. Baldwin 5660.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Delightful rms., meals; home atmos.; good cooking; nr. station; porch; refs. required. 220 Prospect Ave. Mo. 8-3359.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE HOME, large verandas, room, board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. ASP. 8929

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF STORAGE — MOVING
ATLAS STORAGE CO., INC.
67th and Columbus Ave., N. Y. C., TR 7-8000

WANTED—Return load from Florida or en route.
WM. McDONALD & CO.
79 Dartmouth Street, Boston Com. 3388

WARNER CO., INC.
Since 1898
EXPERT CONVEYORS
of BETTER FURNITURE
Main Office 13 Winchester Street Medford, Mass. MYS. 0020
Branch Office 117 Water Street Boston RUB. 2480
N. Y., Conn., N. J., Phila., Washington, D. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Miss Brinkley's Placement Agency
ONE WEST 47TH STREET, N. Y. C.
Secures positions for Governesses, Child Nurses and Household Employees. Careful investigation of references protects employer and employee. If you are seeking a position, call on us where a personal service is extended to each applicant.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

HELP WANTED—MEN

HANDY MAN WANTED. Apply 9 a. m.-12 noon except Sat., at No. Bennet Street Industrial School, 39 No. Bennet Street, Boston. Cap. 0158.

TIME STUDY SUPERVISOR
Min. 2 years exp. time study preferably small metal parts, $70-$75 week. Conn.

SALES CORRESPONDENT
Exp. handling technical products. Salary arranged.

SALES ENGINEERS
Chemicals, soaps, industrials, oil. Salary arranged. Good firms.

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE STREET BOSTON

TRUCK MECHANICS
for 3 or 4 hours in evening. ATTRACTIVE PAY. Columbia Motor Mileage Corp. Call Mr. Larson. Com. 3300.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CHILDREN'S NURSE for baby 6 months, girl 3½ years; vicinity N. Y. C.; good salary; references required. NEvins 8-1492 (Bklyn., N. Y.).

Refined young ladies, over 21 years of age (American citizens) for
WAITRESSES
Excellent working conditions, good wages, meals and uniforms furnished.
CHILDS
240 Boylston Street Boston

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ARTIST would like position on newspaper or magazine. MISS PARKER, Box H-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY.—Good background, executive ability, initiative, tact, diversified experience. Box H-4, Suite 1850, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TRAFFIC student desires position in traffic line, business experience; refs. Write Box R-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WOMAN (Christian Scientist) desires position housekeeper-companion; no laundry. Write Box D-1, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N.Y.C.

BEAUTY SHOPS

WONDER BEAUTY SHOPPE, 731 Flatbush Ave.—3 items $1.00. Closed Wed. Open 10 a. m.-8:30 p. m. Tel. BU. 4-9028. Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 170 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0660

CHURCH SUPPLIES

SAVE TIME, ENERGY, MONEY
Buy all needs through the P. B. C.
SPECIAL: Sentinel envelopes, $3.95 M.
PURCHASING BUREAU FOR CHURCHES
41 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES

Per Agate Line Per Day

For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks.	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEESER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 6302.

FURRIERS

BIERMAN FURS
2521 B'way Cor. 94th St. RI. 9-1040
NEW YORK CITY
Made to Order Repaired Remodeled Blended

JEWELERS

WE PAY Highest Prices for Diamonds, Old Gold, Jewelry
WE DO ALL TYPES OF REPAIRS
HEIGHTS JEWELERS
740 W. 181st Street, West of Broadway, N. Y. C. WAds. 3-0280

LOST AND FOUND

LOST from Martin Street, Cambridge, Mass., black and white cat, white paws; reward. Tel. Daytime Tro. 2660. Eves. Kir. 6892.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 3913

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 20-mile radius. HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY, 33 W. 57th Street, N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

RADIO REPAIRING

Radio Repairing
CROKER-EVANS, 41-27 MAIN ST., FLUSHING, N. Y.—Authorized Agent for all Standard Brands since 1924. Telephone FLushing 9-6056.

TAILORING

B. COHN, 13 Centre St. (near Franklin), Hempstead, N. Y. Tel. 3540—Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing, Repairing and Alterations.

TYPEWRITERS

Official U. S. Typewriter Purchase Dept.
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Repaired, Rented and Serviced
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4586

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Are You Floundering for Lack of Guidance? Consult Helen Trimpe, Director, Careers for Women. 342 Madison, N. Y. C. MU. 2-0253

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 51 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

Big Cash Prices for Worn Fur Coats, etc. J. F. CO., 110 WEST 34th ST. OPP. MACY'S, N. Y. C. CHICK 4-4408

PIANOS—Uprights, grands or spinets; will pay top cash prices. RATNER'S PIANO STORE, 736 13th St. N. W., Washington, D. C. RE. 2499

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Bridgeport 4-7622.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

YANKEE THRIFT TIPS
Begin Saturday at
READ'S

Davis & Hawley
Jewelers for over a century
Precious stones, fine watches and silver
MAIN AT JOHN

ENROLL IN HOWLAND'S McCALL SEWING CORPS
Six lessons, beginning Feb. 24th. Beginners and refresher course.
Inquire at Our Fabric Dept. 3rd Floor
HOWLAND'S

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Greenwich 2187, Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday, Wednesday 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Greenwich Hardware Co.
Housefurnishings Paints Sporting Goods
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

DRY CLEANERS
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

Putnam Antique Shop
Antiques Bought and Sold
16 West Putnam Avenue Tel. 3160

Kepple & Kepple
Haberdashers to Gentlemen
277 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 402

HARTFORD

★ *"Buy More War Bonds— a Better Investment than Blue White Diamonds"* ★
SAVITT—*Jeweler*
35 Asylum Street

DONCHIAN'S Est. 1884
Oriental and American Rugs
Broadloom Carpeting
Specializing in
Expert Rug Cleansing and Repairing
205 Pearl Street Tel. 7-1171

KATTEN & SONS
102 Asylum Street Hartford, Conn.
UNIFORMS
(Licensed War Dept. Dealers)

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

Spear & McManus
Established 1869 231 Asylum Street
Colonial Nosegays for Washington's Birthday
Managers
Joseph B. McManus *and*
Louise McManus Ottenberg

G. P. Lerner
CANADIAN FUR CO.
Fine Furriers Since 1896
95 PRATT ST., HARTFORD, CONN.

EASTER CARDS
Buy Them Early and Send Them to the Boys Across
WITKOWER'S
97-99 ASYLUM STREET

We Are Selling
HANAN HURDLER SHOES
all over New England
The plain toe flexible shoes.
James Lawrence & Son
197 Trumbull Street

HARTFORD
West Hartford

schultz
BEAUTY SALONS
Since 1908
3 Sedgwick Road W. H. 3-6700
941 Farmington Avenue W. H. 32-4471
968 Farmington Avenue W. H. 3-6225

MERIDEN

Five Floors of Furniture to Choose From
Reed Holroyd Co.
7 COLONY STREET

Pure Worsted Suits
By Michaels Stern Co.
STOCKWELL'S

MIDDLETOWN

Keser's Flower Shop
Our Flowers Are Always Fresh
170 Court Street Telephone 1513

CONROY'S
Fancy Groceries and Delicatessen
We have been serving Readers of The Christian Science Monitor for many years.
364 MAIN STREET

KEEP YOUR SAILOR, SOLDIER, OR AIRMAN in touch with home. SEND HIM PHOTOGRAPHS.
TURNER STUDIO
207 MAIN STREET

PAULINE C. MILLER BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
164 Court Street Tel. 78

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

THE PORTER & DYSON CO
Diamonds Watches
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
54 MAIN TEL. 325

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELI MOORE
Fashion Headquarters for
YOUNG NEW HAVEN
942 Chapel Street

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDeWARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

Phillips Store
COSMETICS
PERFUMES
TOILET ARTICLES
47 Center St. Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

A. D. RIDINGER & SON
Meats Vegetables Fruits Fine Groceries
524 State Street 6-5112

Howards CLEANERS

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
GREETING CARDS
COSTUME JEWELRY
Chapel Street at the Taft

Ann Allen Gowns
2K Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

"JOHN"
Your Hairdresser
Individuality in Permanent Waving
39 Center Street 5-4322

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Norwalk 6-6271. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
Correctly Styled—Reasonably Priced
EMERSON & ELWOOD
43 North Main Street, South Norwalk

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535, 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Harvey
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

GATEWAY INDIVIDUAL
Stamford's Finest
LAUNDRY
STAMFORD 3-3121—ENTERPRISE 5000
Dry Cleaning Rug Cleaning Fur Storage
STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

THE VICK REALTY CO.
REAL ESTATE
Insurance of All Kinds
135 ATLANTIC STREET

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 4-3468. Hours 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Fresh as the gentle spring breezes are our new lines of Women's **Neckwear, Handkerchiefs** and **Dickeys** coming in daily.
Be sure to see them
at our dress accessories department.

Sullivan's
Boys' and Men's Wear
Waterbury and Torrington
MID-WINTER SALE
Now in Progress at Both Stores!
Includes Overcoats, Overcoat Sets, Mackinaws, Ski Caps and Ski Pants, Flannel Shirts, Gloves and Winter Jackets, 20% to 35% Off!

"ZORIC" CLEANING
Is Most Satisfactory
PERRYS Phone 3-3161

Try Our New
Granite Rayon Hosiery
Sheers—Semi-Sheers and Service Weights
$1.25 to $1.50
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERTOWN—WATERBURY—CHESHIRE

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
Classic for Spring
Betty Winston Dress
as seen in
"MADEMOISELLE"
$8.95
FASHION FLOOR

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate Rentals— Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ
MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Lexington 3733

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHITNEY'S
February Furniture Event
Offers an Unusually Wide Choice of Fine Pieces and Suites

CONVERSION GRATES and LARGE STOKERS
With Fuel to Match
BLACKBURN, Inc.
Foot of Colonie Street

For a Truly Lovely Valentine
Send Flowers
Danker
121 North Pearl St. Phone 3-4196

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

René
FRENCH HAIR STYLIST
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
113 State Street Dial 5-5515

FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2104

STOREWIDE CLEARANCE SALE
McMANUS & RILEY
49-51 State Street

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 8-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

Harry F. Allen and Company
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

BALDWIN

For Your Christmas
Pies—Cakes—Cookies
THE BALDWIN BAKERY
Merrick Rd. Baldwin
Telephone

BAY SHORE

FREEDMAN'S HARDWARE STORE
DEVOE PAINTS
50% Discount on Wallpapers
Phone Bay Shore 20

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

(Continued from previous page)

BAY SHORE—Islip

Islip Coal & Feed Company

COAL, COKE and FUEL OIL

You'll Like Our Weigh

Phones Bay Shore 1139–Islip 1122

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-5021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MORE THAN MONEY—

A Savings Account with this Bank assures far more than an end to improvidence. It stops that wasteful dribbling-away of money, certainly. But!—it assures cash-on-hand, when needed, for the things that make life so worthwhile! Think of the things you could have had with the money that slipped away. Start an Account here, today.

THE BINGHAMTON SAVINGS BANK

Established 1867

Buy War Savings Bonds and Stamps

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.

Anthracite Coal
and Building Supplies
Fuel Oil and Soft Coal

Same Coal—Same Mine
All the Time

V...— SPA

52 MAIN STREET

SUNDAY DINNERS
Chicken or Turkey

Good Food — Popular Prices

CASUAL DRESSES

Pay an early visit to McLean's new Casual Dress Department on second floor. Here you will find smartly tailored, "go everywhere" dresses in sizes 12 to 20 conservatively priced.

McLEAN'S

DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.

Diamonds
Watches
Silverware

REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

82 Court Street

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS

- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter—Cottage Cheese—Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing 2-5361 End. 1002

Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.

We Deliver throughout the Triple Cities

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours Daily. Telephone Bronxville 2-3531. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOBLIN'S

for

Electrical Appliances,
Ranges, Wall Paper,
Paints and Hardware

94 Kraft Avenue

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY
IT'S FLOWERS BY

THE NOSEGAY

65 Pondfield Road

We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere

Kenwood Blankets

Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.

The Little Shoppe

INCORPORATED

100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3252

SPENCER'S

Individual Shop of Exclusive Apparel and Accessories

The New Suits for Spring

Dressmaker and Tailored Types

69 PONDFIELD ROAD

MARANO'S

Barber Shop and
Beauty Parlor

Where Excellent Work Is Done

133 PARKWAY ROAD BR. 2-5917

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags

Pondfield Shoe Shop

101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

BUFFALO

GRANT 3365

CENTRAL DRY CLEANING

COLD STORAGE VAULTS

West Utica Street, Near Delaware

AAA COAL & COKE CO.

Reading Laundered
COAL
Every Ton Guaranteed
Fireplace and Furnace
WOOD

Phone HU. 1580

WIESE, *Florist*

Flowers for Everybody

F. T. D. MEMBER

206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

EDDIE'S ALTERATIONS

Dressmaking

Remodeling, Restyling, Relining

Prices Reasonable

42 West Chippewa St. Cleveland 8335

NEW YORK

BUFFALO

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4860. Hours: Daily THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Drive In and Save On

LAUNDRY—CLEANING

at

BRACE-McGUIRE CLEANERS • LAUNDERERS

4 STORES

- 2130 Main at Custer
- 46 High, Near Main
- 394 Elmwood, Near Summer
- Parkridge, Corner Kensington

PHONE GArfield 0078

PHONE LIN. 5410

Looking for Freedom from Hair Care?

A soft "Thermique" permanent and a becoming hair-cut will make you look your best

The Dawn Beauty Shoppe

Gates Circle Apts., 1306 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Utica Flower Shop

Complete
FLOWER Service

OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS
GRant 5381
Utica at Elmwood

PRINTING

LETTER PRESS PHOTO OFFSET
RELIEF PROCESS

Great Lakes Press

37 Franklin St. LA 7814 Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY

Try Our
GUERNSEY JERSEY
MILK and CREAM

Butter Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone Triangle 2310 for Service

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Just Around the Corner From Main Street"

Let
THE ORIOLE GIFT SHOP
(Isabel Roberts)

SOLVE YOUR GIFT PROBLEM
Decorative Accessories
Occasional Furniture

Lamps and a wide variety of small articles
137-10 Northern Blvd. FLushing 9-2960
Next to Quaker Meeting House

DANE & MURPHY

FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises

41-24 156th Street Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-5555

FLUSHING—Whitestone

O. H. TROTMAN

PITTSBURGH PAINTS
HARDWARE and HOUSEFURNISHINGS

150-34 14th Avenue Fl. 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Town House

Furniture Inc.

Slip Covers
Draperies
Re-upholstering

BOULEVARD 8-3430
Queens Boulevard at 76th Avenue

CLEANING

Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
CORPORATION

109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5360

Shelbourne Garage

Storage, Greasing, Washing
Simonizing

Expert Repair Man Estimates Given

Esso

107-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1219—1239

JOSEPH GRAU

JEWELER—Est. 1922

JEWELRY — WATCHES
SILVERWARE — ENGRAVING

71-13 Austin St. Bo. 8-1288

FREEPORT

'blue coal'

Ask About Our Budget Plan

25 HENRY STREET
FREEPORT 2820

KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.

YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Carol Green's

Incredible Values

100% All Wool Suits, Coats, Skirts and Blouses
Buy Now for Easter
A Small Deposit Will Hold Any Garment Purchased

80 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT, N. Y.

MIDDENDORF BROS.

Storage Warehouse
Moving, Packing, Crating

172-174 No. Main Street, Freeport, N. Y.
Established 1917 Phone Freeport 8016

NEW YORK

FREEPORT

(Continued)

Walk-Over
for Men and Women

★

Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes

LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.

The New Shoe Store

Established 1910

32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD 46 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT

Exclusive but not expensive

VIEBROCK'S

40 SO. MAIN ST. TEL. FREE. 4236

Luncheon and Soda Fountain Service

Delicious Salads and Sandwiches

Finest Confections

GLOVERSVILLE

For Reliable

INSURANCE SERVICE

See

EARL W. HATHAWAY

20 North Main St. Phone 3040

EVERYTHING FOR BABY

Baby Shop, Second Floor

ARGERSINGER'S

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.

Established 1917

Complete Banking Service

Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.

A. H. SMITH, Pres.

GREAT NECK 1600

"Ask Your Neighbor"

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Hempstead 5246-J. Hours: daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.

Greater Long Island's Dept. Store

FRANKLIN SHOPS

INC.

WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE

Save Gas and Tires

SHOP BY PHONE

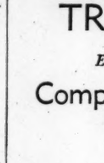
Hempstead and Garden City Customers

Call HEMPSTEAD 2300

All Other Nassau County Customers

Call ENTERPRISE 4123

No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls



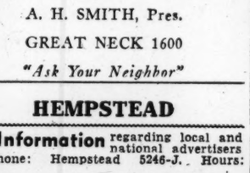
ARNELL MEN'S SHOP

Inc.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVENUE
HEMP. 5675

Featuring

Hikey - Freeman
Stein - Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats



267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468

Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons

FLORISTS

Graham Avenue, West of Franklin

Hempstead, N. Y.

LYONS & PETZINER

Fully Equipped Drug Store

CHRISTMAS CANDIES
EXQUISITE TOILETRIES

308 Front Street (opposite Main)
Hempstead 7317

H. Blumberg & Sons, Inc.

Get ready for the Garden—Garden Tools, Fertilizer, etc., while stocks are available.

278 FRONT STREET HEMPSTEAD 6000

GLASS, MIRRORS, PICTURE FRAMING
For All Purposes

HEMPSTEAD GLASS CO.

305 Front Street Hempstead 1034

HALLERON'S

Tools—Hardware—Glass
Wallpaper—Paints

7 S. Franklin St. Tel. Hemp. 1717

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

'blue coal'

Ask About Our Budget Plan

E. 2ND ST., OFF ROSLYN ROAD

Garden City 8911 Hempstead 4848

KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.

YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

ITHACA

SMART JEWELRY

Real Stones mounted in gold and silver. Rings, Bracelets, Pins and Necklaces for men, women and children.

R. A. Heggie & Bro. Co.

Jewelers

PHONE 2277 136 E. STATE ST.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone HA 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—

FLOWERS

Keffas Bros. Flowers

40-15 82ND STREET Hav 4-0422

Exchange Barber Shop

AND BEAUTY PARLOR

(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)

Cleanliness—
Service—Satisfaction

8101A 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8968

FRED G. KELLEY INC

FIREPROOF STORAGE

Local and Long Distance Moving

CRATING SHIPPING
PACKING

37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

Fred's Quality Market

MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD

The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*

82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

BALDWIN'S FOOD MARKET, Inc.

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

Quality Meats, Poultry and Sea Food, Groceries and Vegetables

DELIVERY SERVICE

84-03 Northern Blvd. NE 9-6731, 6732, 6733

LOW'S

Haberdasher and Hatter

Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery

8205 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
95-08 63RD DRIVE, REGO PARK

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Furniture • Floor Coverings • Radios • Appliances

Payment over 12 months

J. KURTZ & SONS

Established 1870

162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre

KENMORE

GLAD RAGS

'for the woman who cares'

Ladies' Wearing Apparel

Dresses, Hosiery, Lingerie and Sportswear.

2864 DELAWARE AVENUE DEL. 8720

DEL-MOR FLOWER SHOP

3189 DELAWARE AVE. DE. 9170

A full line of exclusive gift pottery, cut flowers, corsages, special Holiday table arrangements.

Moeloth & Hofert Jewelers

DIAMONDS SILVERWARE

Expert Watch Repairing

2892 Delaware Avenue De. 5694

LARCHMONT

CHELSEA

FIREPROOF STORAGE
WAREHOUSES, Inc.

NEW YORK MT. VERNON LARCHMONT

Moving, Packing, Storage, Fur Storage, Used Furniture

111 Boston Post Road Larchmont 2-2066

Grant's Greenhouses

Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants

We Telegraph Flowers

96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

Tel. Larchmont 2-0156

Larchmont Centre Tailors

CLEANERS — FURRIERS

Rothblatt & Stern, Inc.

1929 PALMER AVENUE

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company

INCORPORATED

Koppers Coke Coal White Red Fuel Oil

BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE

Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.

Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

NEW YORK

LYNBROOK

(Continued)

Theatre Beauty Shoppe

Artistic Beauty Culture in all its Branches

341 Merrick Road
Lynbrook 2245

LYNBROOK—Malverne

AFTER-INVENTORY SALE

Dresses that may be worn now thru spring at a savings of 10, 20 and 30 per cent.
Sizes 12 to 52
including Half Sizes

VARNIE SHOP

320 Hempstead Ave.
Malverne, N. Y.

MAMARONECK

Tel. Mamaroneck 1280

R. G. BREWER, Inc.

COAL—FUEL OIL—HARDWARE
BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINTS—WALL PAPER—LUMBER

161 East Post Road

Ditman's

VISIT OUR SHOP FOR SATURDAY SPECIALS

LINGERIE—HOSIERY—GLOVES—BAGS

232 Mamaroneck Avenue

CAPPUS *Pharmacy*

Elizabeth Arden, Helena Rubinstein Revlon, Old Spice, Chanel, Coty Lentheric, Matchabelli

110 MAMARONECK AVENUE

MANHASSET

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC

369 PLANDOME ROAD

4 Sales • And • Service 4

Telephone Manhasset

Wright Hardware

MANHASSET

Long Island's Finest Hardware Store

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'

Hi Heat PREMIUM Fuel Oil

WESTCHESTER DIVISION

of

BLUE COAL CORPORATION

Phone—Mt. Vernon 8-9046
New Rochelle 2-7407
White Plains 5780
Tarrytown 515

COATS SUITS DRESSES

PEGGY

FROCKS

All Sizes 9-20, 10-44
Moderate Prices, 4.99 up
16 South Fourth Avenue

GUERNSEY MILK

Emmadine Farms Inc.

Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

SEW and SAVE!

FEB. 20-27

RELIABLE SILK STORE

63 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE

Westchester headquarters for silks, woolens, cottons, findings and patterns.

SPENCER SERVICE

There is QUALITY in our individually designed garments. Spencer designers' method of figure analysis and measurement taking guarantees a light, flexible, comfortable, perfect-fitting garment which never loses its shape.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Hacker
1 Kingsbridge Plaza, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
MO. 8-0594

DAVE WEISBERGER, Inc.

We Carry
MATRIX TRUARCH
COLLEGEBRED
SHOES

FLORSHEIM and KENMORE for Men

39 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE
Branch 1012 Westchester Avenue, Bronx

LUGBAUER & SONS

Incorporated

Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers

Specializing in Furs

Invisible mending and remodeling

10 N. Second Avenue
Mo. 8-3070 9235

FRED C. ROSCHER

Stationery
Greeting Cards
Corona Typewriters

19 FOURTH AVENUE

NEWBURGH

MOE MEYER STORE

Famous for Millinery since 1893

87 Water Street Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

STOREWIDE CLEARANCE SALE

LA ROSE SHOPPE

525 MAIN ST.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone New Rochelle 2-4453. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. ex. Sat and Sun. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WATCH and JEWELRY REPAIRS

D. W. SIMPSON

Jeweler

496 Main St. New Rochelle 2-2379

THE LANGDON SHOP

The Man's Shop of Westchester

562 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

GUERNSEY MILK

Emmadine Farms Inc.

Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

ARTHUR F. OLSEN, PIANOS, Inc.

ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.

"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"

NEW ROCHELLE 2-1170
490 MAIN STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-8628 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'

KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL

SOMERS & CONZEN COAL CORP.

756 3rd AVE. 64th & 7th AVE.
SO. 8-3700 SH. RD. 8-7878
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

VACUUM OUTLET STORES

Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners
—Repair Service

2133 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave.
BUckminster 4-1237 BUckminster 7-4540
5 Snyder Ave., nr Brooklyn Edison

JUELL M.

BIE

Certified Gemologist

SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue

REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

Borough of Manhattan

RE 2-5498 Estab. 1887

Watson & Co. JEWELERS

3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK

Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased

Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

Eva's Gown Shop

345 WEST 57TH ST.
Between 8th and 9th
CIrcle 5-7470 Hours 10—10

Choice Meats, Poultry, Sea Food

CIRCLE MARKET

145 Columbus Ave., New York City
ENdicott 2-8791-2
84A Montague St., Brooklyn
MAin 4-0903-4

Telephone Orders Promptly Filled

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

HUGUENOT PARK

COAL and COKE

Colonial Red Ash Coal
Premium White Ash Coal
Koppers Coke

A. GILMOUR Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

WILLIAM A. MORRIS, Inc.

STORAGE WAREHOUSE
LOCAL AND
LONG DISTANCE MOVING

88 Barker St., W. N. B. Phone:
Staten Island, N. Y. GIbraltar 2-3600

Crossword Quiz Answers

F	L	O	W	E	R	S
A	▨	K	E	Y	▨	A
L	▨	L	E	A	S	T
S	P	A	▨	S	H	E
T	A	H	R	▨	A	▨
A	D	O	▨	T	W	O
F	▨	M	A	R	▨	P
F	L	A	▨	O	R	E
▨	E	▨	A	M	U	R
E	E	L	▨	B	E	E
P	R	A	D	O	▨	T
I	▨	I	O	N	▨	T
C	A	R	N	E	R	A

NEW YORK

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT

Individual Laundry, Inc.

TELEPHONES

BLUE POINT 420

Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149

Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PELHAM

YORK

THE FLORIST

The "Pelham Flower Shop"

Spring Flowers, Corsages, Potted Plants
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere

PELHAM 9-3389 211 WOLF'S LANE

Burgh & McHugh

Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Plumbing and Heating

Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

GUERNSEY MILK

Emmadine Farms Inc.

Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

PORT WASHINGTON

FRED DUELL

PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products

74 Main St. Phone P. W. 2450

POUGHKEEPSIE

HARRYS

Fashions for Young Folks

252-254 Main Street
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

NEW SPRING FASHIONS

For Boys and Girls of All Ages.
Make your selection now.

CLEARANCE ON WINTER APPAREL—SPLENDID SAVINGS

LUCKEY'S is as near as your postbox . . .

Snow-bound? Car-less? Staying indoors? None of these things need keep you away from your favorite Home Store. Anything you see advertised in the paper, or hear on the radio (WKIP at 8:45 a. m. daily) can be ordered by mail or telephone. Drop us a line, penny postcard, or give us a ring—call 2500. Lucy Luckey will shop for you.

LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

LUCKY FOOD MARKET

Poughkeepsie's Home Owned Self Service Food Market

'Meet your friends in a friendly atmosphere'

Geo. Schlude's Sons

The Furniture Stroe

SINCE 1870

150 Main Street
Phone 368

NEW CRISP COTTONS

Junior Miss and Women's Sizes
• SEERSUCKERS • CHAMBRAYS
• GINGHAMS

$3.98 to $7.98

BAUER'S 260 Main Street

DRESS SHOPPE

VAN DYK

H. Witzork—C. Hoag, Owners

Food Specialist in

Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products

366 Main Street Phone 3528-W

SPRING SUNSHINE will soon be with us. But you can give it a head start, right now, by sending someone our cheery flowers!

SALTFORD

18 Cannon St. Phone 538

QUEENS VILLAGE

FAYS *Scientific Corseting*

HOSIERY GLOVES
LINGERIE SPORTSWEAR

216-13 JAMAICA AVENUE

RICHMOND HILL

Doctrow's

Corsets Sportswear
Lingerie

115-01 Jamaica Ave. Vi. 9-5440

Established 22 Years Virginia 9-8274

TRIANGLE MEN'S SHOP

JOHN M. WILSON, Prop.

Arrow Shirts, Interwoven Hose
—Mallory Hats—

And Other Nationally Known Brands

JAMAICA and MYRTLE AVENUES

CLEARANCE SALE

ON

FUR COATS—CLOTH COATS

COHEN'S FUR SHOP

Jamaica Ave., corner 164th St.

Send It to the Laundry

Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

RICHMOND HILL

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-3153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP

111-21 Jamaica Ave. VI. 7-3254

Distributors of

Treadeasy Wilbur Coon
Matrix
Edwards Children's Shoes

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.

Quality Meats

115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Plesser & Sons

Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
McGregor Sportswear
Jarman Shoes—Stetson Hats

91-05 Jamaica Ave. at 91st St.

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Geneses 6503, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Beck

CLEANERS • DYERS • FURRIERS

Delivery Service Phone Monroe 84 84

Cash and Carry Stores

Ridge Road at Dewey—Park at Oxford
Titus at Cooper—Monroe at 12 Corners

CHAS. DOERFLINGER

MARKET — GROCERY

Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE

We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY

433 Parsells Avenue

We deliver Culver 451-452

COAL

Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.

149 Ridge Rd., East Glen 6161

WANT TO SELL

OR BUY A HOME? SEE

J. E. GOUTREMOUT

ROCHESTER REALTOR

802 Union Trust Bldg. Main 5580

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.

formerly

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.

INCORPORATED

COAL—COKE—OIL

99 Dewey Ave. Glen. 350

Wellington Potter

INSURES ANYTHING INSURABLE

Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.
ROCHESTER — NEW YORK
Stone 7384

GLENWOOD 1240

FARMEN FOR LOWERS

331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY

"Sealtest Milk"

45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144

Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

Coal • Fuel Oil

COKE

FRANK K. YOUNG

662 Monroe Avenue

Van Ingen Fuel Service

COAL COKE
FUEL OIL

338 Arnett Boulevard Genesee 63

J. E. Thompson COMPANY

Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality

78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Geo. Dietrich, Pres.
J. E. Hasselwander, Treas.

Geo. Dietrich Co., Inc.

Insurance of Every Description

Lincoln Alliance Bank Building
Stone 78-7380

Bartholomay

PASTEURIZED

MILK—CREAM

Phone—MAIN 6520

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.

We Specialize in Fire Insurance

102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 3737

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK
(Continued from previous page)

SCARSDALE

G·W·MERRELL
HARDWARE
FERTILIZER, BURPEE SEEDS
SCOTT'S LAWN SEEDS
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
11 SPENCER PLACE

SCHENECTADY

For a Fashionable Spring
WOMEN'S
100% Wool
Suits
THE CARL CO.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Barneys
for
LINENS

Fashions — Sportswear
Home Things
Wallace's
Phone 4-7711

ST. ALBANS

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER, Inc.
FIRE and AUTOMOBILE
INSURANCE
200-19 Linden Blvd. Laurelton 8-2357
ST. ALBANS, N. Y.
Whatever your insurance needs we can supply them or give counsel

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GOLDEN GUERNSEY AMERICA'S TABLE MILK
Guernsey Island
No. 1—1600 Erie Boulevard East
No. 2—West Onondaga at Clinton
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON—DINNER
HOME COOKING

E. A. HOLZWARTH
Groceries, Meats and Vegetables
Tel. 6-2121 1004 Lancaster Ave.
MONARCH FOODS

Downyflake Shops
Breakfast — Luncheon — Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

Barnes
Flower
Shop
205 E. Jefferson Street Tel. 2-2167

Complete
SHEET MUSIC SERVICE
Everything for the
Teacher—Student—Professional
Clark Music Co.
416 S. SALINA STREET

Home Food Co.
Cafeteria
and Bakery
118 S. Salina

Personalized Service
at PARK-BRANNOCK'S
MILLINERY SALON
MATRON, MISS, TWEEN-TEEN STYLES
Esther Mathieu, Personal Consultant
Second Floor

BROWN BROS.
HARDWARE & PAINT
CORPORATION
TWO STORES
S. SALINA AT BRIGHTON
SOUTH AVE. AT BRIGHTON

Eakins Sterling Diner
"Just Good Things to Eat"
1136 South Salina Tel. 3-9728

TROY

DIAMOND ROCK CREAMERY
720-22 Sixth Ave.
Troy, N. Y.
Telephone North Troy 210

Dixon Bros.	N. Troy 1166-W
Leona Derosier	Waterford 5 F 2
Charles Fellows	Troy 2205-W
Issac Fonda	Cohoes 1384
Stewart Lueck	Cohoes 1552
Edward Madsen	N. Troy 220-W
Louis Olsen	N. Troy 1313-J
F. J. Ott & Son	N. Troy 8174
Edward Phoenix	Cohoes 8657
Charles Prout	Center Brunswick 55
Fred Sullivan	N. Troy 210
Frank Whalen	N. Troy 210
Waterford Dairy	Waterford 213

Deliveries in Troy, Cohoes, Waterford, Watervliet and Rensselaer

NEW YORK
UTICA

Gifts · Leather Goods · Books · Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 COLUMBIA STREET TEL. 4-0133
Just Back of First Bank & Trust Co.

WALK-OVER SHOES
Men's — Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—
Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1842

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

WATERTOWN

G. W. WHITE & SON
INCORPORATED
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Gladstone 1921. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday and Monday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

✓ Hardware ✓ Lighting Fixtures
✓ Paints and Varnishes ✓ Linoleums
✓ Housewares ✓ Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

Quality diamonds have always been a stable investment
BRAMLEY & CO., Inc.
Westchester's Jewelers of Finer Gems
Registered Jewelers American Gem Society
199 MAIN STREET

J. J. FOLEY
COAL COMPANY
Coal Wood Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

SACRIFICE!
All Winter Coats and Dresses at Sacrifice Prices
ORAM-KIRCHE Stylists
138 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains

LARSEN'S
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
SAFETY SERVICE
WHEEL ALIGNMENT
Axle Straightening
Wheels Repaired and Straightened
50 Bank Street Tel. W. P. 3308

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones W. P. 84, Scars. 2929

A Strong Local Bank Serving Local Needs
THE CITIZENS BANK
of White Plains, N. Y.
130 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.
PHONE W. P. 9500
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

YOU'RE INVITED TO VISIT OUR NEW UP-TO-THE-MINUTE SHOP AT
51 MAMARONECK AVE.
Quality Shoe Repair
WHITE PLAINS 4020

When you want flowers call
White Plains 2222-2221
Westchester Florists
"We telegraph flowers"
Established 1919 154 Main St.

DRUSS-ROEMER DRUGS
A large variety of
Parker VACUMATIC Pens
Please come in and see them
Main St., cor. Mamaroneck Ave.

Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones—Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
No connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

WHITE PLAINS DAIRY
That Good Healthful Milk
36 Lake St. White Plains
ESTAB. 1900

YONKERS

Caryl
Beauty Salon
Individual Hair Styling and Beauty Culture
8 Caryl Avenue
Telephone Yonkers 3-5021

PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
YONKERS 3-2574
Special Wednesdays and Saturdays

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

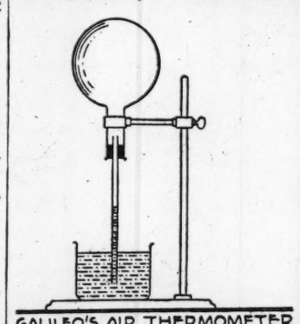
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

How an Air Thermometer Works?

Most of us are familiar with mercury thermometers, alcohol thermometers, and metal thermometers. Not so common is the air thermometer, invented by Galileo.

The air thermometer consists essentially of a hollow glass ball with a long tube attached. The bottom of the tube dips into a supply of some colored liquid, as shown in the accompanying diagrammatic sketch. The air in the glass ball expands with an increase in temperature, driving the liquid



GALILEO'S AIR THERMOMETER

down the tube. The air contracts with cooling, and the column of colored liquid rises. Consequently the air thermometer column movements are the reverse of those in ordinary household thermometers, rising with a drop in temperature and falling when the weather moderates.

Such a thermometer is very sensitive to temperature changes, but it is bulky and not particularly portable, and it has to be corrected before each reading for changes in air pressure.

* * *

How a Magic Trick Helped to Quell a Rebellion?

Robert Houdin of France, who has been called the father of modern conjuring, was sent by his government to Algeria to aid in quelling a rebellion there which was being encouraged by the native priests.

This he helped to do by discrediting the tricks of the priests by performing better ones.

One of Houdin's most effective illusions was accomplished through the use of a wooden box with an iron bottom and a concealed but powerful electromagnet under the floor of the stage.

Claiming to be able to make a strong man weak as a kitten by uttering a single magic word, he used the word as his signal to an assistant to turn on the current in the electromagnet. The pull of magnet held the box to the stage, despite the best efforts of the native strong men, who thus apparently were weakened by the "magic" word. **W. P. Keasbey.**

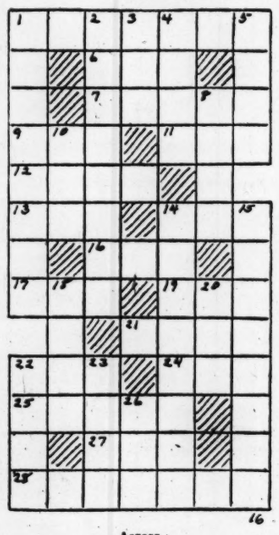
Answer to Hat Puzzle

The following are the correct answers to the photograph puzzle which appeared on the Wednesday page:

1. Hat of General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, in command of Britain's English Army in North Africa. 2. This famous bowler belongs to Prime Minister Churchill. 3. The winter hat of a WAAC. 4. Headgear of a U. S. Marine. 5. Hat of Queen Mother Mary. 6. A French General's headpiece. This particular one belongs to General Charles De Gaulle. 7. Gen. Douglas MacArthur's gold-braided cap of a full general. 8. This one might have been easy for our women readers. Yes, it's a tricky little straw turban for spring wear. 9. Campaign hat of an Australian soldier.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Florigraphy is the language or symbolism of what?
6—Who wrote of "the land of the free and the home of the brave"?
7—What word is used as a superlative of "little"?
9—What is a famous Belgian health resort?
11—Pronoun.
12—What is a Himalayan beardless wild goat?
13—Bustle.
14—The Domesday Book consists of how many volumes?
16—To deface.
17—What State of U. S. has coral keys off coast (abbr.)?
19—Native metal.
21—What is a river of northeastern Asia?
22—Snakelike fish.
24—What would you find in an apiary (sing.)
25—Who is the President of Peru?
27—Electrified particle is what?
28—Italian boxer.

Down

1—Who is the fat knight of Shakespeare's plays?
2—Arbuckle Mountains are in what State of U. S.?
3—Very small.
4—What is a nestling or unfledged bird?
5—To satiate.
8—What playwright wrote "Androcles and the Lion"?
10—Writing tablet is what?
14—What instrument does Tommy Dorsey play?
15—What is an opera of a light character, generally comic or humorous?
18—To look askance or obliquely.
20—What is a European herb with yellow flowers?
22—What is a long narrative poem telling of deeds of a hero or heroes?
23—Den of a wild beast is what?
26—What is a river of southeastern Russia?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Stamp Notes

(AP Features)

Collectors are excited over two Chinese war issues which bear an early portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The stamps were issued last October and are just becoming available. They are lithographed on very thin paper, and the work presumably was done in the Chinese interior.

Similar stamps formerly were engraved and were much superior in workmanship to the present stamps, but the assumption is that the Chinese were unable to move the engraving plants before the Japanese got them. The values are 30-cent in dull vermilion and 50-cent in sage-green.

Other new arrivals are a pair of Australian stamps bearing an oval portrait of Queen Elizabeth. The values are 1-d in plum and 1½-d in green. The stamps are not identical the backgrounds surrounding the ovals differing in arrangement of leaf-and-flower designs.

* * *

The Dominican Republic has issued a set of four stamps which commemorate the election of Generalissimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina as President last May. Divided into three tablets, the narrow oblong contains in the left tablet the emblem of the Dominican party and a tiny oval portrait of the Generalissimo, in the center tablet a tabulation of the vote, and in the right a torch design. Values are 3-c pale orange, 4-c red-orange, 13-c grape, and $1 blue-green.

* * *

Iran (Persia) has issued a costly set of 18 values, which for the first time run up to 50 rials. Previously the highest value was 10 rials. The stamps contain views of Iran and portraits of Mohammed Riza Pahlavi. . . . Ethiopia plans to issue three new values in March, including 26-c, 30-c, and 60-c. . . . The United States Post Office department announces that the current 6-cent airmail stamps will be issued in book form containing two panes of three stamps, to be sold for 37 cents. First-day sale is March 18, and collectors may send not more than 10 addressed envelopes, to contain full panes of three stamps, to the postmaster at Washington. The Philatelic Agency will not service first-day covers.

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"I don't care if it is a night letter, Paw—I'm goin' to read it now!"

A Verse for Today . . .

Take good heed therefore unto yourselves, that ye love the LORD *your God.*—JOSH. 23:11

Brevities

Rays of Sunshine: When we look at the world in a broad, generous, friendly spirit, what wonderful people we find in it.

Indianapolis News: If this country feeds the entire world, somebody is going to have a lot of dishes to do.

St. Louis Star-Times: "Something will have to be done to relieve the American taxpayer as soon as the war is over," says a congressman. It will be too late then—he will have been relieved of everything he had.

Unforgotten Incidents

London

As the young airman was walking through the streets of a little English town he came across a small boy howling bitterly. Investigation showed that the child had broken his toy plane and didn't know how to mend it. So the airman stopped and put it right. Then he went on his way and was lost in the crowd. That is the spirit of service men and women today, and brings to mind the experience of a physically handicapped girl, who went up to the North of England for a brief holiday at home before starting on war work.

Although the train was a long one, each carriage seemed full, and at last she called out to a Canadian soldier some distance down the corridor, "Is there room at your end?"

"Oh, yes, Miss, I'm sure!" he called back. "Come along."

He pushed open the door of his compartment, and as she got there pointed to an empty seat, which the girl gratefully accepted.

It was not till some time later, when he came to take his luggage from the rack above her head, that she realized he had, without a word, given up his own seat and gone to stand in the corridor so that she could travel in comfort.

That kind action was appreciated, and the girl often thinks of the young airman and hopes that he will soon be able to celebrate peace and go back to the Canadian home he spoke of with such affection.

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol England

Tree in Church

In the 18th century an elm was planted outside this church in Ross, Herefordshire, by John Kyrle, the philanthropist, who is eulogized by Pope as "The Man of Ross." Years later the tree was cut down but suckers sprang from the root, and strangely enough, as they grew, found their way inside the church.

Synthetic Spices

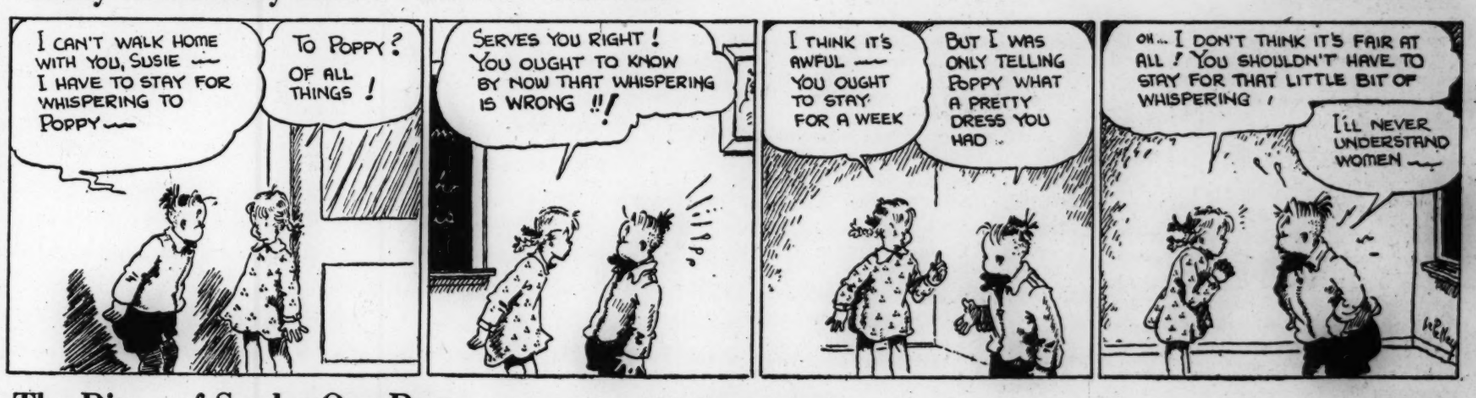
Synthetic spices, including cinnamon, mace, nutmeg and ginger, have been developed to replace imported natural spices.

NEWS ITEM— LONDON:- HOTELS HAVE RUN SO SHORT OF LINEN AND TOWELS, GUESTS MAY HAVE TO BRING THEIR OWN

HOTEL LINEN CLOSET
PROTECTED BY SCOTLAND YARD
YOU JUST TAKE THE BRIEF CASE — I'LL HANG ON TO MY OWN LINEN
DARLING, IF YOU'RE GOING TO A HOTEL WHY DON'T YOU GO TO "THE BLITZ?"
— AND RETURN THE TOWELS WE GOT THERE LAST YEAR?
Hotel Blitz
SORRY, LADY WELBILT, BUT THE SAFE IS RESERVED FOR OUR TOWELS
MANAGER
HOTEL SAFE
L.F. van Zelm

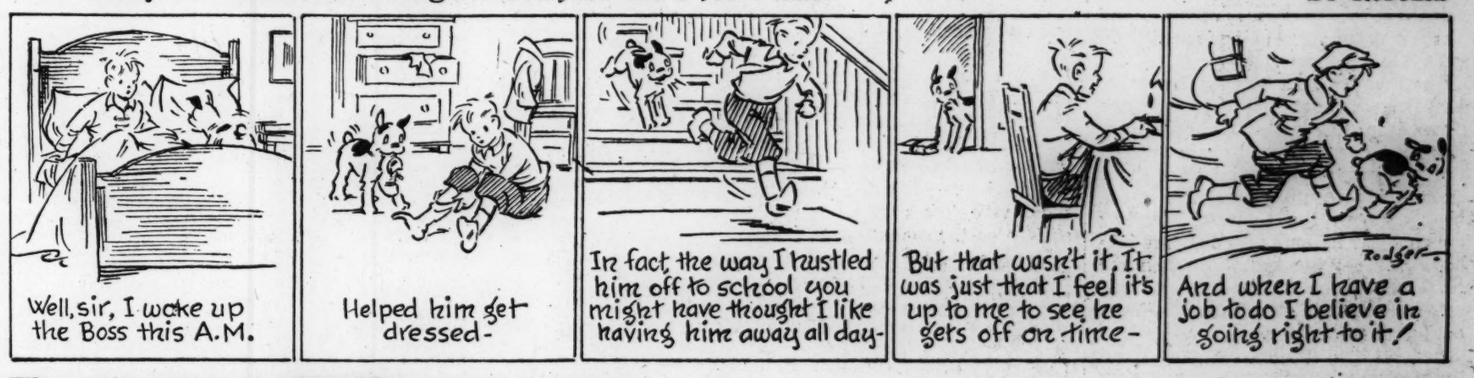
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*"I'll Never Understand—"*

By Le Pelley


I CAN'T WALK HOME WITH YOU, SUSIE — I HAVE TO STAY FOR WHISPERING TO POPPY —
TO POPPY? OF ALL THINGS!
SERVES YOU RIGHT! YOU OUGHT TO KNOW BY NOW THAT WHISPERING IS WRONG!!!
I THINK IT'S AWFUL — YOU OUGHT TO STAY FOR A WEEK
BUT I WAS ONLY TELLING POPPY WHAT A PRETTY DRESS YOU HAD
OH... I DON'T THINK IT'S FAIR AT ALL! YOU SHOULDN'T HAVE TO STAY FOR THAT LITTLE BIT OF WHISPERING!
I'LL NEVER UNDERSTAND WOMEN —
hePelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And Anyhow It's a Job I Like!*

By Rodgers


Well, sir, I woke up the Boss this A.M.
Helped him get dressed-
In fact the way I hustled him off to school you might have thought I like having him away all day-
But that wasn't it. It was just that I feel it's up to me to see he gets off on time-
And when I have a job to do I believe in going right to it!
Rodger

The Adventures of Waddles—*Happy Landing*

By The Hagers

The giant bird, an awesome sight,
Had put the Pelicans to flight.

"The Chief," cried Bill, "admits defeat;
He led the Pelican retreat.

Let's move in closer now, shipmate;
The giant bird congratulate."

As we drew near, I quacked, "Refrain!
The 'giant bird,' Bill, is a plane!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Absenteeism

At first glance, it may seem incredible that in time of national peril absenteeism has become one of the chief limitations on American war production. Donald Nelson has been saying in recent days that production could be increased 10 per cent if absenteeism could be cut in half. He adds that absenteeism is the only factor likely to make the American airplane industry fall short of its 1943 goals.

The House Naval Subcommittee reported today that American shipyards could produce 20,000,000 tons of shipping this year, except for absenteeism and other preventable limitations.

But absenteeism is a usual concomitant of industry. It has causes, and it has correctives. Merely to belabor workers, and turn public opinion against all those absent from plants only tends to darken understanding and stir resentment.

Not all absenteeism results from the boys having too much money in their pockets, too great a fondness for liquor or the great outdoors, and too little appreciation of the demands of war.

There are few reliable figures on absenteeism. In normal times it is found that 85 per cent of the working force is responsible, and absent only for the most urgent reasons. It is probable that something like this general average holds true today, although absenteeism among women is about three times greater than among men, and employment of women is ascending steeply.

The rise in application to work that might be expected to accompany war is offset by the fact that large numbers today doing routine factory work have not previously developed their work habits and therefore tire more rapidly than experienced workers; also, there is an emotional unrest caused by the approach of the draft for many, lack of proper housing for others, and the general flux of war.

The problems of absenteeism are not answerable with ballyhoo alone. They require careful thought. In some factories consideration must be given proper work scheduling; some must think about the wisdom of hiring women with small children; in others, the relief from monotony, with music or frequent recess periods, must be undertaken; in others, a realistic readjustment of hours to fit the capacities of certain workers is necessary.

The problem has community aspects, too. How about the establishment of well-supervised nurseries and play yards for children of war workers? What about keeping stores open in evening and other hours for working housewives? What is to be said about housing and amusement?

For those rank absentees who can arrive promptly on pay day, but who have difficulty during the hunting season, or after a bout with John Barleycorn, the drastic "work or fight" treatment used at the Fore River shipyard might have salutary effect.

Bolting Turkey's Back Door

Freeing Turkey's hands, as reflected in Mr. Churchill's very military-looking mission to that country, and in the more recent signing of a Russo-Turkish accord, is a result of United Nations gains on two sides of Turkey. General Montgomery's 1,500-mile game of hare-and-hounds with General Rommel relieved Turkey of having to look directly across the Mediterranean at formidable Axis forces. The Russian gains in the Caucasus relieved the Turks of a feeling of being jostled from behind by the Nazis.

The Russian contribution to fresh air for Turkey is of special interest at this time because it enables Turkey to contemplate eventual military co-operation with the United Nations without exposing the country to a stab in the back through the Caucasus. Turkey may one day become a springboard into Nazi Europe; the best insurance the Nazis could have obtained against this possibility would have been a strong hold on the Caucasus.

A great deal has been written about the traditional enmity between Turkey and Russia. A more realistic approach to Russo-Turkish relations in these times, however, is provided by a study of the revolutions that transformed them. Though their revolutions were not similar, yet a feeling of sympathy developed between the Russian and Turkish peoples who were both trying to free themselves of a darker past.

The Soviet Union was the first country to recognize the Turkish Republic. And the present situation can hardly be different for the Turks than for other peoples—that the existence of Nazis in the world makes good friends better friends.

What About the Rejectees?

The United States is said to have an army with the best physical condition of any of comparable size in history—a status of which any nation might be proud, other things being equal. But other things are not equal, for arbitrarily high physical standards, many of which were set up in peacetime, continue to operate unrealistically to keep from service thousands of men who might be performing useful military duties.

Last year the chief of the Medical Division of Selective Service declared that a substantial portion of those classed as disqualified for any military service in the United States Army evidenced health conditions which would make men acceptable for duty in any army in continental Europe. Today, though seeking a military force of 10,700,000, the War Manpower Commissioner has estimated that out of 22,000,000 men registered, 8,000,000, or more than one-third, will be rejected for physical or mental disabilities.

The Maritime Commission likewise is seeking upwards of 100,000 seamen and officers. Yet in a letter on this page today, a reader cites his experience of being turned down for Cadet training solely because of a missing molar!

We would not urge of course, the induction of any man whose physical disability would actually constitute a hazard to him or a liability to the service. But the brilliant records of men who have gone on serving even after losing an eye or a limb should not be ignored when qualifications for duty are considered.

Setback in Tunisia

Earlier warnings that the Tunisian campaign would not be easy are now being borne out by reports of Rommel's attack on American forces there. This was carried out with a vigor typical of Nazi first moves, with heavy armor, dive bombers, and troops brought with relative ease over good roads, along with sufficient supplies. The American positions were lightly held and supplied over narrow trails.

These facts should be borne in mind when calculating the fighting qualities of the Americans now facing Rommel's veterans. The withdrawals reflect in no way on the American troops.

But the retreat should have a sobering effect on many Americans, including those officers who lately earned a sharp warning from General Eisenhower against supercilious and offensive remarks about America's allies. Observers in Africa report an unfortunate tendency toward "cockiness" on the part of some Americans there, especially those new on the ground, who have had no experience working with their allies. The setback to American forces should be taken to heart by such people.

Though it doubtless is temporary and local, it is reported already to have exposed the British flank and obliged General Montgomery to rearrange his forces. Descriptions of the thinness of the American line would suggest that the proportion of American to British troops in Africa has been over-estimated, in which case current statements that the North African affair has been "an all-American" show, and that it will continue as such, require close examination.

Apparently Rommel has now widened the corridor through which he hopes to move the rest of his Afrika Korps to a junction with his main forces. The concentration of German power in Tunisia may by now be extremely formidable; that the Nazis are willing to pay a big price to postpone the inevitable in Africa is indicated in the severe losses they are willing to sustain on the sea routes to Tunisia.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Stimson have offered us perspective for the battles ahead. Also needed is a realization that a superiority complex on the part of Americans can be a hindrance to good teamwork among allies, and can prevent proper appreciation of the difficulties that American fighting men on far away fronts must overcome. The point is sharpened by the news from Tunisia.

The difference between "Shipwreck Kelly," the flagpole sitter, and certain Washington bureaucrats is that eventually "Shipwreck" has to give up his seat.

Doubtless the magician's family is grateful for rabbits, but if he could pull a nice big steak or two out of the hat, they might be made still happier.

The Bookshelf

Spain Under Franco

Thomas J. Hamilton has earned as fancy an honorary degree of Scoop as journalism can offer. In APPEASEMENT'S CHILD (New York: Knopf. $3) he has "broken" the story of Franco Spain. Virtually the whole story. For more than six years, the shroud of Europe's tightest censorship has lain over Spain, concealing one of the most macabre chapters in the history of modern fascism. Only those who have bruised themselves futilely against that censorship—this reviewer among them—have any adequate idea of how fanatic it was, or how great has been the famine of the world's information about Franco's inferno.

Mr. Hamilton was literally the one American observer who could tell the story, apart from diplomats who write only for the archives. He was the Madrid correspondent of the New York Times, staying on this one job while the press agencies often changed their Madrid personnel.

* * *

These words of praise are directed at the news content of the book. Its ideological slant is another matter, and there will very likely be a heated dispute about it. Not as to the basic issues, for the effect of the book is to give a savage illustration of what happens when the democratic Powers give aid and comfort to fascism. But in the details, Mr. Hamilton often allows himself a soft, even a tender judgment on Franco and his upper-class sponsors from the Old Regime—even while condemning utterly the fascism with which Franco became entangled.

Those who approach the subject with the hot breath of the Spanish Civil War controversies still upon them will find this tendency disconcerting. They will also be surprised at the lack of that crusading fervor for the Spanish Republic and its working-class defenders which has kindled most American eyewitness accounts of the Civil War.

But it must be remembered that Mr. Hamilton is writing of postwar Franco Spain, not of the war period itself. He came to Madrid only after the fires of the Republic had been driven deep underground. The Spanish landowners and industrialists, the Spanish Roman Catholic Church, the financiers and monarchists who sired Franco had already seen the fascism which he brought to Spain turn against them and commence to rend them, and they were enemies of fascism in a twisted way by the time Mr. Hamilton arrived. So in a sense, they were on his side.

* * *

Furthermore, Mr. Hamilton had no reason to like Franco; so it may be that he is drawing a more accurate picture than that of the arch-fiend of anti-fascist propaganda. The returns on this point are not all in.

Be this as it may. The solid value of "Appeasement's Child" comes in the detailed, sordid story of the descent of fascism from bright promises to a fearful negation of all that government is supposed to stand for. It hurts, terribly, to see the high hopes of the Spanish Republic so reversed. Fascism may be disguised as heroics in peacetime, even in the first stages of war. But through the climax of war and on out into endless years of preying on the unfortunates who lost, fascism shows its color. The hurt can be salutary if the lesson equally sears. And the lesson—not yet wholly learned—is the only prelude to a brighter day. S. R. D.

Our Readers Say—

Queets Corridor

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Very bitter is the news released by the Department of the Interior in January, 1943, that Sitka spruce is to be cut in the Queets Corridor of the Olympic Peninsula of the State of Washington, adjoining the Olympic National Park, and leading to the Pacific.

A remnant of what was once the grandest forest of the world still stands on the Olympic Peninsula. Previous to 1940, conservationists strove to make what is now the Corridor, together with a much larger area of the surrounding forest, an integral part of the Olympic National Park. Conservationists were assured that, although the Corridor was not included in the Act of Congress that established the Park, it was to all intents and purposes a part of it.

Now the most glorious of its trees are to be cut, leaving a mere screen to preserve the beauty of the proposed parkway through the Corridor—"so far as possible." These trees together depend, each on the other, to hold the moisture necessary for their existence. Each tree that falls admits the sun and wind to dry out the trees that surround it and the rain to fall without interception of branches, to wash away the soil—until the whole forest is impoverished, and gradually dies.

It is difficult to put away the thought that the lumber interests that fought against saving any part of the Olympic forests have not now taken advantage of the war to bring undue pressure on the Park Service.

Secretary Ickes states that the Sitka spruce is "urgently needed" for war planes, "a necessary contribution to the war program." This can be true only if all the National Forests carrying Sitka spruce have been combed for the last tree. Have we used all the Sitka spruce of the National Forests?

Mrs. C. N. EDGE, Chairman
Emergency Conservation Committee
New York

Do They Want Seamen?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Reports of the Maritime Commission say that 19,000 licensed officers and 80,000 seamen are needed to man the new merchant vessels plus the existing merchant fleet. Yet when I applied for admission to the Massachusetts Maritime Academy as Cadet, I was disqualified for having one molar missing. That was my only physical disqualification.

The Maritime Commission is making a serious plea for more men. The shortage is so critical they may soon have to draft married men with children into the Merchant Marine. I'm single, have no dependents, and want to go, but one tooth is holding me back. In peace time I can see why they would be so fussy about physical qualifications, but this is war.

ROBERT CARLTON
Boston

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Russia Has a Point Rationing System of Its Own

"Sergeant Charlie" and the Jocks

(An extract from the diary of a British officer in India)

Our company of Jocks recently found themselves on detachment in a small industrial town. It was 28 years ago that the last white troops were stationed in G——, so it is not surprising that we became the cynosure of several generations. Hundreds would assemble to watch us have a meal, and one perspiring Jock with a spade would have perhaps a dozen interested spectators, offering advice or comment. Among these hundreds, there was one who showed an interest which was sometimes embarrassingly affectionate.

Sergeant "Charlie," as the Jocks now call him, is always wandering round the cantonment. Our sentries have soon become used to him, and late at night or near dawn, one may hear a challenge in a harsh Glasgow accent, followed by, "It's a' richt, Jimmie; it's jist auld Charlie!" Of such leniency, the Company Sergeant-Major is far from approving.

* * *

But the Sergeant-Major needn't trouble, for Charlie is quite harmless. He cuts an odd figure, his spindly legs protruding below a threadbare policeman's uniform, with a Sergeant's stripes pinned on the sleeve. He always carries a staff and wears a bush hat above his innocent staring eyes. He has appointed himself custodian of our interests and employs himself keeping at bay our ever-attendant audiences; but not even "diokras" (gamins) pay him the slightest attention, unless to shout names at him.

Yet this same old Charlie, young and a real Sergeant in those days, won the military medal in France in 1914; his present state is said to be due to his being gassed in that same action. It is good to know that he is cared for. The sub-magistrate gives him five rupees weekly from his own pocket.

If Charlie sees the Jocks busy at tent-pitching or digging slit trenches, he carefully lays aside his staff, hat, and "chapplis" and comes forward to help, moistening his hands with a great air of concentration and never doubting that it is his place. And old though he is, he is far from helpless. We found a crowd round old Charlie the other day, teasing him, pulling his shoes off and so on. The Jocks were furious. They are quite apathetic if a mob throws stones at policemen. They are fair game, but old Charlie is under our protection just as surely as he imagines we are under his.

* * *

Perhaps my best memory of him is at mealtimes. There he would be at the end of the queue (a Sergeant always waits till the end) courteously motioning the other Sergeants to go before him. In his hand he holds an old bag, to receive such solid matter as his army ration may comprise, and an old jam tin for tea. And there is always a "buckshee" ration—the C. M. S. sees to it himself!

I don't think Charlie ever moved from the cantonment—that is his home. The company of Jocks has gone now, but if we were still there, the Company Commander is quite sure the first thing he would see in the morning would be old Charlie noisily performing his ablutions in the verandah of the Police Station. W. GORDON GRAHAM, Lieut.
1st Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders

(From a Boston naval officer in the Southwest Pacific.)

Dear Mother and Dad—

Right now I'm sitting on the grass outside my tent in a pair of Hawaiian surf trunks absorbing the rays of the tropical sun. On three sides from where I'm settled a most beautiful coconut grove stretches as far as you can see. In front of me is the equally beautiful harbor. Without doubt, this is by far the most pleasant spot I've been in since joining the service. The trees are planted in rows about thirty feet apart so that any direction one looks it affords a view of an incredibly straight green lawn aisle, flanked by waving palms. . . .

For the present at least, we live in tents. Three of us are in one that could hold six or seven. Of course we have no place to keep our gear—so are still living out of a suitcase and a sea bag. . . .

Much of the life is quite primitive. All of our water for drinking has to be distilled from sea water—but except for a yellowish color it tastes just as good as spring water. . . .

There are practically no mosquitoes here, but the flies are amazing in their persistence, and numbers. . . . Without them this island would be a real paradise.

* * *

Coconuts, lemons, oranges, limes, bananas and papayas grow wild, or nearly so, all over the island. When we went into the jungle the other day we came back loaded with papaya. That's a fruit quite like a melon in size and shape—even in taste although it's sweeter and smoother in texture. More like a thick solidified orange cream. We saw many, many kinds of strange, colorful birds.

The swimming is not too good—sharks sort of take away the carefree spirit—so we keep clean under open-air showers. These consist of a barrel on a raised platform that is kept filled by the men and a spray that works on the law of gravity. . . .

There is no town of any sort on the island. A few French people who used to export the coconuts and cacao seeds (not the same thing you know) are scattered around; and there are some natives. Tonganese, I think they are. They live in huts made from the long palm branches woven together to form walls and roof. There are stories of pygmies at the other end of the island who are cannibals—but they're ninety miles away and that's a long trek in these jungles. BOB

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

Washington's Prayer

Almighty God: We make one earnest prayer that Thou will keep the United States in Thy holy protection, that Thou will incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to government; and to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another and for their fellow citizens of the United States at large.

And finally that Thou wilt most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, and to demean ourselves with that charity, humility and pacific temper of mind which were the characteristics of the Divine Author of our blessed religion and without a humble imitation of whose example in these things we can never hope to be a happy nation.

Grant one supplication, we beseech Thee, through Jesus Christ our Lord.—Prayer by GEORGE WASHINGTON, as reproduced in the Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge.

The Wide Horizon

"Who Cares?"

By Ines Macaulay

Have you ever gone into one of the houses where Negroes live in your community and seen with your own eyes the kind of "home" it is? Or have you, like most white people, just driven unseeing through the streets of "darky" town, accepting it as inevitable and unchangeable? By some strange perversity, we Americans can be deeply moved by the sufferings of people in foreign countries and yet remain completely unaware of what goes on a few blocks away. Bridges, concerts, teas are given for the benefit of starving Greeks, Russians, Chinese. But only a handful of people whom many call sentimentalists see the misery brought about among Negroes by the bad housing situation. It was the Archbishop of Canterbury who said in his book "Christianity and Social Order," "The toleration of bad housing is a wanton and callous cruelty."

If you could have gone with me one bitter, cold day, down into the valley where Negroes in our neighborhood are forced to live, you would have understood that phrase—"callous cruelty." I was accompanied by an intelligent, courteous young Negro man who never once made any remarks about the houses we entered in our tour of investigation. The houses were old and in need of repair. Few of them had any central heating or electricity, many of them had no water. An outside pump supplied the needs of a large tenement house. They were "homes" in name only; no mother could make an attractive, healthful place for her family in these tumble-down old places.

* * *

I will not soon forget the last little shack we visited. Mother and father were working and fourteen-year-old Liza answered the door. With a brilliant smile, she invited us in. Five younger children were huddled around a small kerosene heater trying to keep warm. They had been running about outdoors in the bitter wind and their teeth were still chattering. The house was clean and the children were decently dressed. With both parents working, this family could afford a better home—if there was one to be had! While Liza talked to us, Rufus manfully carried in pails of water from the pump outside to heat on the kitchen stove. "Wash day is today," Liza explained. "The kids help me."

"Wouldn't you like to have hot water and a sink and tub?" asked my companion in the tone of one who says, "Wouldn't you like a million dollars?"

"Sure would," Liza answered, "but who cares about us? Not the lady who owns the house. She won't do nothin'." The rent for this five-room house, with no heat, no water, no electricity, only a pocket-size yard, was $30 a month. Yet white families a few blocks away were paying no more for houses with all modern conveniences.

Some complacent white people say callously that good houses would make no difference to Negroes. But, if they cared to investigate, they could find a complete refutation of such thinking if they visited some of the new houses built for Negroes by the New York City Housing Authority. In South Jamaica 448 families live in modern, attractive apartments which are kept spotlessly clean by the proud tenants.

* * *

Before the families moved into their new homes they had lived in just such dismal old houses as the ones I visited, houses dangerous to safety, health and morals. Sixty-six per cent of them had never before had the luxury of a private bathroom for their family, 43 per cent had had no central heat, 30 per cent had never known the simple joy of hot water from a tap. But these families have responded happily to their new environment. Before they moved in, the management furnished a "model apartment" as a demonstration of how attractive the new homes could be made at little cost. The four-room apartment was completely furnished at a total cost of only $229. Fired by the desire to have nice things, the men set up a workshop in the basement where, after the day's work, they painted and mended old furniture or made new. The challenge of those bright, new apartments was met, a new and happier life began for 448 families.

That is the answer our democracy should make to Liza and all her brothers and sisters. Houses like the ones my companion and I visited should not be tolerated in a prosperous community like ours. As Americans who believe the "American way" of living is meant for all of us, regardless of creed or color, we should let Liza know that we do care.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year.....$12.00 — Three months..$3.00
Six months....$6.00 — One month.....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York.....500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago.....333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit.....3-101 General Motors Building
Miami.....1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis.....611 Olive Street
Kansas City.....1002 Walnut Street
San Francisco.....625 Market Street
Los Angeles.....650 South Grand Avenue
Seattle.....1328 Fifth Avenue
London.....Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Geneva.....14 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.